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DAILY AND WEEKLY

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AVALANCHE,
Avalanche Building, Memphis, Tennessee.

Atlanta, Georgia, has thirty-five thousand inhabitants.

The Siamese Twins arrived in New York on Monday night.

A coal bed one hundred feet through has been found in Virginia.

The tailors of Nashville are on a strike for an increase of wages.

About fifty more female heroines have been discovered since Ida Lewis.

The Californians talk of making Alaska a regular summer watering place.

The *Journal of Commerce* and *Commercial Bulletin*, of St. Louis, have united.

Judge Swayne, of the United States Supreme Court, is ruralizing in Cleveland.

Alleged discoveries of gold are the latest sensation in Tucker county, Virginia.

During the past fifteen years seventeen papers have been started in Cairo. Two are yet alive.

It is said U. S. G. has privately informed the Mississippi Dent that he cannot support him.

The Canadian salmon fisheries have never been known to be so productive as they have proved this year.

Rev. William Hooker died in his pulpit, on Sunday, of heart disease, in his own church at Larwell, Indiana.

Philip Andres, a youthful sculptor of Cincinnati, was thrown from a buggy on Monday night and instantly killed.

When in New York, the President rides in a rickety hackney coach, behind a couple of weak, switch-tail horses.

Law is like a sieve; you may see through it, but you must be considerably reduced before you can get through it.

In 1860 there were but four hundred and two miles of horse railway in the United States. Now the aggregate is nearly four thousand.

A submarine telegraph is about to be laid between Panama and Callao. The enterprise is actively encouraged by the Peruvian Government.

A child nine years old, son of a Mr. Bracewell, of Carrollton, Georgia, was dragged, horribly mangled, and killed by a mule a few days ago.

After reaching a depth of 3,843 feet the St. Louis county court have ordered the final stoppage of boring at the artesian well at the Insane Asylum.

Secretary Rawlins was at the shooting feast in Washington, the other day, and made himself famous by hitting the bull's eye five times out of six.

A negro named Charles Usher, charged with raping a girl six years old, was taken from the Mayfield, Ky., jail, one night last week and hanged.

The Viceroy of Egypt is to entertain the reporters at the Suez Canal opening, to which a special steamer will carry a party of quill-drivers from New York.

At the watering places the ladies wear very pretty breakfast caps of Swiss muslin—a triangular piece of white tarletan, with quilting of the same on the edge.

Well-informed persons in Washington assert that the Government will accord belligerent rights to the Cuban insurgents before the close of the present month.

An English cheesemonger has left $150,000 for the purpose of opening the Crystal Palace on Sundays, and $50,000 to the society for the liberation of religion from State control.

The action of the Government in relieving Admiral Hoff of the command of the North Atlantic squadron was because of his unhidden sympathy with the Spanish Government in its efforts to suppress the Cuban insurgents.

It is reported that Roberts, the Spanish Minister at Washington, fully demonstrated the capacity of several languages in "energetic idioms" when he heard of the detention of the Spanish vessels.

The ground on which the Nashville Female Academy stands was purchased July 4, 1816, for one thousand five hundred dollars. It is now worth, including improvements, over two hundred thousand dollars.

A little girl named Katie Pitt has received a premium in Platte county, Missouri, for committing to memory thirteen thousand six hundred and fifty-seven verses of the Bible. At last accounts she was still alive.

McDonald, the gambler who was recently arrested charged with inducing a defaulting clerk in the employ of the Chicago Dock company to rob the company of sixty thousand dollars and lose it by gambling at McDonald's faro bank, in Chicago, is still in custody in default of twenty-eight thousand dollars bail.

Secretary Boutwell has insured the lasting displeasure of Mrs. Grant on account of the active part taken by him against the Conservative Republican cause in the South, upon which ticket Judge Dent, her brother-in-law, expects to ascend the gubernatorial chair of Mississippi.

During the past two weeks five old inhabitants of Marion county, Virginia, have died. Mr. Berry St. John, aged eighty, died on the 19th ultimo; Mr. Henry Copenhaver, aged seventy-eight, on the 20th ult.; James Allen, sixty-five, on the 22d ult.; Mrs. Mary Silcox, aged seventy-five, on the 24th ult.; and Jacob Nelkirk, aged seventy-seven, on the 26th ult.

NASHVILLE.

Governor Senter on Duty---His Platform---What of the Morrow?

NASHVILLE, August 12, 1869.

EDITORS AVALANCHE: The excitement consequent upon the grand reception of the champion of Universal Suffrage and Liberalism has subsided—the Governor has again taken quiet possession of his office and resumed his official duties, and we now have time to conjecture as to the course of the future administration of the State government.

As to Governor Senter, himself, it is well known that his administration will be marked with every degree of liberalism that the most sanguine friends of universal liberty, universal freedom, and universal suffrage could wish. To use his own happy illustration, he will be for "burning the bridges behind him, to cut off all retreat, and to march steadily forward until Tennessee is placed foremost in the ranks of the sisterhood of States."

He will know no North, no East, no South, no West, no Democrat, no Whig, no rebel, no Yankee, no Conservative, no Radical, but will endeavor to gather around him the representative men of all parties, out of whom to form a grand combination of true men, whose reputation and influence will be *national*, and around whom the friends of liberty, in other States, will cluster and form a party of no former antecedents, but a party that will have as its platform the Tree of Liberty, and who will gather around its ample shades and swear by its sacred branches to fight for God and our native land.

This, it is known, has been laid down as his platform by himself, and all who know or are conversant with him, know that he will not deviate one inch from the path, either to the right or to the left, but will go steadily forward in carrying out his policy. Will he be sustained by the General Assembly? is a question that is frequently asked, but, as but little is yet known of the feelings of the members who will compose the Assembly, it cannot be satisfactorily answered. I have, however, been promised by the secretary of the Senter Corresponding Committee during the canvass, an examination of his correspondence, which is extensive and has extended to pretty nearly all the recently elected members. When I avail myself of this privilege I will write you fully on the subject.

CLAYTON.

ELECTION COMMENTS.

The two Leading Radical Journals of the North on Tennessee.

From the New York Tribune.]

There are two distinct objections to the policy of perpetuating the disfranchisement and exclusion from office of those who were prominent supporters of the late rebellion: 1. It is unjust and unwise. (This is our objection.) 2. It is impossible. (We think this should be conclusive with men like General Butler, though not with those so invincibly wise in their own conceit as Wendell Phillips.)

Tennessee was reconstructed during the agony of our great struggle, not by Congress, nor by any Federal authority, but by her own fighting Unionists, led by Andrew Johnson and Parson Brownlow. These had been persecuted, hunted, harrassed by the rebels—had seen their unarmed neighbors and kindred shot in their own dwellings and door-yards for no offense but devotion to their country—and they were naturally in no amiable temper. On gaining the upper hand, they proceeded to deal with the rebels as the rebels had dealt with them, and would have continued to deal had they retained their ascendency. They reconstructed their State on the principle enunciated by Andrew Johnson: "Loyal men, white or black, shall rule America;" though it was not till some two years since that they conceded to the blacks their rights of suffrage. After A. J. was called to Washington, they chose Brownlow Governor, with a Legislature to match; as they had previously, under A. J.'s manipulation, chosen Lincoln and Johnson electors for 1864; but Congress refused to count their votes. In short, no jug-handle was ever more completely on one side than Tennessee, so long as the rebels were rigorously excluded from the registries of legal voters.

But this was altogether too good (for those who liked it) to last; and the inevitable break-up came this summer. Parson Brownlow, elected to the United States Senate, vacated the Governor's chair on the 1st of March last, and was succeeded, *pro tem.*, under the Constitution, by DeWitt C. Senter, President of the Senate—also an East Tennessee loyalist and Republican. A new Governor, as well as a new Legislature, was required to be chosen by the people at the regular State election in August, and a Republican State Convention was called to designate the man. This convention quarreled and split—as conventions are apt to do when their choice is presumed equivalent to an election—the larger number of delegates nominating Colonel Wm. B. Stokes, an East Tennessee Representative in Congress; while the minority (claimed to be made so by dishonest returns) presented acting Governor Senter. So they separated, and started a repetition of the famous performance of the Kilkenny cats.

The net result is Senter's election by an immense majority, with a Legislature which, whatever its political or personal bearings, will be well nigh a unit for the sweeping away of all proscriptions and distranchisements whatever. It is quite possible that a majority in either House will be Conservative, though not—in the party sense—Democratic. We are confident that neither Andrew Johnson nor any man of his stamp can be sent to the United States Senate.

These facts bear their own moral. Disfranchisement was naturally stronger in Tennessee than elsewhere—it has fortified itself with extraordinary vigor and skill—yet it has suddenly and utterly broken down, as we have never doubted that it must. It is not possible, in a republic, to deny the right of suffrage to a large and intelligent portion of the community because of their past political transgressions. You can shoot them or hang them in the flush of victory, if you will, though at your own heavy cost; possibly you might confiscate their property and drive their leaders into exile; but you must do either with celerity, and before popular passion has had time to cool. Thereafter, the inevitable drift is toward universal amnesty, and it cannot long be successfully resisted. And we rejoice that such is the case.

From the New York Times.]

The election of Senter to the Governorship of Tennessee takes no one by surprise. Without any pretense to regularity of nomination, he was known to be the original choice of a majority of the members of the Republican Convention which was roughly broken up by the friends of his opponent. The active support given him by Brownlow and other of the old leaders of the Tennessee Unionists further indicated the strength of his hold upon the Republican party, and the folly of those who insisted upon identifying him with the Democrats. His declaration in favor of restoring the franchise to those whom local law had made politically helpless, of course secured him the votes of the enfranchised Democrats. But this circumstance did not make him a Democratic candidate, nor does it make his election a Democratic triumph. He took the field as a Republican; he declared himself, throughout the canvass, a cordial supporter of President Grant and his policy; he rested the vindication of his position in part upon its justice and in part upon its agreement with the position assumed by the Chicago Convention and by more recent Republican organizations; and he committed himself unequivocally to the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment and the establishment of political equality between white and black. What more could be expected of him?

The defeated candidate, Stokes, was self-nominated. His only political peculiarity, as compared with Senter, was the advocacy of continued proscription, which a majority of the leading Republicans, and the more influential Republican journals of the State, have deprecated as the fruitful source of mischief. In all other respects, politically, the two candidates were essentially identical; and personally there was not much to choose between them. Each tried to outdo the other in villification and abuse. Taking either at the estimate of his opponent, we may conclude that in respect of personal unfitness they were well matched. Personalities and ruffianism in the midst of political excitement are not confined to Tennessee. But they have flourished there always at election times, and never more than in the contest just ended.

The Legislature has ceased to be Republican—or rather that class of Republicans who have for some years controlled it are no longer a majority. The influence of Senter over those whom his supporters have elected, his fidelity to his pledges and their devotions to first principles, will be tested when the fifteenth amendment is brought up for ratification. We shall then know whether the imputations upon Senter's integrity are correct or not; and in the interim he has a right to ask for suspension of judgment. Equally premature is it to speculate upon the chances of Andrew Johnson's election to the Senate. Brownlow, who does nothing by halves, vows that that shall not happen with his consent; nor will it happen at all if the Stokes-Senter war be not persisted in by their respective friends. At any rate, whatever be the precise party complexion of the Legislature, Stokes is quite as responsible as Senter for the division which has enabled the Democrats to acquire any advantage they now possess. Senter was first in the field, and Stokes initiated the Republican spirit.

Matters of Interest for the Working People.

A central labor union is about to be organized in Jersey City.

The initiative fee of the operative plasterers of Brooklyn has been reduced from $20 to $10.

The laboring men's convention in Virginia City, Nevada, declare that the importation of Asiatics, and their employment in the mines or other fields of labor, must be discontinued, or it will bring on an "irrepressible conflict," likely to end in bloodshed and ruin.

The delegates to the workingmen's union, at their meeting in New York, on Friday evening, adopted resolutions in regard to the recent death of William H. Sylvis, late president of the National Labor Congress. A delegation from Bricklayers' Union No. 2 promised a crusade against the persons employed by "boss" masons who are not members of the union; and a delegate from the tailors' "strike" said they numbered now upward of 7,000, and that large reinforcements are expected. This gentleman was sanguine of success. One or two other speeches were made, and after electing William S. Lessup a delegate to the National Labor congress, to be held in Philadelphia, the meeting adjourned.

The forthcoming session of the National Labor Union promises to be a large and most important gathering. The body, which convenes in Philadelphia on the 16th, will be comprised of delegates from trades unions in all parts of the country, including California and several Southern States. New York will probably send about twenty delegates. Several questions relative to labor will engage the attention of the convention, including the Chinese question, the eight-hour question and the apprenticeship question. It is generally conceded that the successor of the late president, Mr. William H. Sylvis, will be either Mr. Trevellick or Mr. Cairs, of Washington. While the convention is in session, evening mass meetings will be held. General Butler, the Hon. Samuel Cary, Senator Sprague, of Rhode Island, and others have promised to make addresses.

The window glassblowers of Philadelphia have resolved to submit to a reduction of twenty-five per cent. in their wages in the coming season, provided their employers paid the "tending boys." These attendants, of whom each glassblower has one, have heretofore been paid by the glassblowers, and last season received sixty dollars a month. By agreeing to a reduction of wages, and at the same time shifting the payment of these tending boys to their employers, the window glassblowers will virtually be asking for an increase of about eight per cent. in their wages. We understand that the window glass manufacturers will not agree to the proposals of the glassblowers, as they say the market for domestic glass is so dull that they cannot afford to pay increased wages. The manufacture of glass usually commences in the latter part of August, and the window glassblowers during last season averaged one hundred and twenty-five dollars per month, over the sixty dollars they paid their tending boys.

Dead Beats at Watering Places.

New York Correspondence Charleston Courier.]

Speaking of watering places in the vicinity of New York, it is about time, for the credit of journalism, attention should be called to the number of dead beats who, under the garb of "correspondents," of New York journals, hang around the leading hotels at Long Branch, Saratoga, and Newport. Their number this year is legion, and all those dead beats are "correspondents," or rather puffers, for the third and fourth-class papers. To the credit of the four leading dailies in New York—the *Herald*, *World*, *Tribune* and *Times*—it must be said that whenever they send correspondents anywhere it is for a special purpose, and they pay their way at the hotels and elsewhere. Besides, these legitimate correspondents are not known outside their own circle. But the *Evening Teapot*, the *Morning Bruiser*, and all sorts of two-penny, penny, and no penny papers have their men--correspondents often with wife and children—stop whole seasons at the watering places without paying a cent of board. The hotel-keepers point their fingers at them as D. B's, the frequenters at the places regard them in no other light, and though these frauds only represent obscure papers, the odium which naturally attaches to correspondents, even when they do pay their way—for senseless people will look upon all correspondents alike—can only be remedied, and no doubt will be ere long, by all hotel proprietors being requested by the leading papers here to treat correspondents of all papers the same as other guests; to show them no favors, and to charge them the same as the rest of mankind. As it is now, there are at least half a dozen D. B's at each of the watering places, and their conduct generally ungentlemanly while there, and their puffs nauseating when read in their miserable sheets, are a disgrace to journalism, which the leading papers are bound to stamp out to the very roots.

Delirium tremens is generally supposed to be confined exclusively to excessive consumers of ardent spirits. Cases are not wanting, however, to show that light wines and tobacco, when used immoderately, will occasion the disease. In St. Louis, Michael Wigand, aged thirty-three, died of apoplexy, after suffering from the usual symptoms of delirium tremens, and ale is supposed to have been the direct cause of his death.

THE DARK DAY OF 1780.

Candles at Noon-Day—The Phenomenon Described by an Eye-Witness—Nature Hushed in Terror—A Night of Total Blackness.

From the Cape Ann Advertiser.]

The 12th of May, 1780, was a remarkable one in the annals of New England, on account of the thick darkness that overspread the land, like a funeral pall. It was a day long to be remembered and talked of by those who witnessed the strange, and at that time fearful phenomenon. There was much writing upon and discussion of the subject at that time and afterward, but I believe no satisfactory conclusion was ever arrived at as to its cause. There were some who thought that it must have proceeded from a total eclipse of the sun, that had from some cause escaped the calculations of mathematicians and astronomers, but that was easily shown to be impossible by facts and figures.

It was then the darkest and most hopeless period of the war of the Revolution, and it was thought by many of the desponding and discouraged to be significant of the end of that which then appeared to them to be a hopeless struggle. Some of the more sanguine insisted that as the hour before the dawn was always the darkest, so this strange and portentous gloom was but the prelude to the bright dawn of liberty and independence that was soon to follow.

The father of the writer was then a boy of thirteen years, and was then at work with his father and brother, planting and preparing the ground. It was a dull, hazy morning, and as the time passed it gradually thickened, and by ten o'clock the darkness began to be quite apparent. They kept on with their work, and as the gloom increased they observed that he would pause once in a while and look intently, all around the horizon and overhead, but made no remark until he directed the oldest boy to go to the barn and turn the horses and all the cattle that were inside out into an open lot, and to close and secure every door and window. It appeared that he was apprehensive that some sudden and furious gust or squall would soon manifest itself, and that the animals would be in less danger out in the field than inside a building.

Still the darkness grew thicker and deeper, till presently he said they might as well quit work for the present. On reaching the house the mother and sister were about their usual duties, pale and silent. Little was said except an occasional remark or direction in a low tone. No one seemed inclined to conversation or demonstration of any kind. Soon dinner was ready with candles lighted the same as at night, but not a morsel was eaten. A dead silence seemed to pervade all nature, broken only by the occasional bleating of a lamb, or the distant lowing of the kine, which wandered about restless and uneasy. The domestic fowls seemed to be inclined to come to the conclusion that it was night. They could put no other construction upon it, so, after clucking over the matter for a while, they went to roost. And thus the long and weary hours passed away. Along in the afternoon the veil was lifted in some degree, and at the time of sunset it was about the same as in an ordinary cloudy day.

The night which followed was, it is said, as dark proportionately as was the day. It was the perfect "blackness of darkness." Not the faintest outline of any object could be discerned against the sky. A light would penetrate it but a little way, and then seem to disclose but a solid wall of blackness around.

JUGGERNAUTH.

Pilgrimage to the Shrine of the God---The Festival.

About this time of the year tens of thousands of pilgrims are making their way from all parts of India to the shrine of that god which has the power, as they believe, to obliterate the transgressions of all who make their offerings to him in person. Juggernauth, the "lord of the world," has been worshipped in the sacred town of Pooree, in the southern part of Orissa, lying about three hundred miles from Calcutta, for seven hundred years past, and the pilgrims constantly increased in numbers until the year of the fatal famine, when the whole country was strewn with the dead. Five years or so ago the attention of the English public was called to a celebration in the honor of Juggernauth, within a few miles of Calcutta, at which several natives fell or threw themselves beneath the car and were crushed to death. Of old, the great festivals were never deemed complete unless the triumphant path of the god had been stained with the blood of his worshippers. But the priests dare not encourage that custom now. If a devotee flings himself down before the idol the Brahmins cry out that it was an accident. The idolatry, however, still costs hundreds of lives every year. The weak and sickly perish by the wayside, and a cholera epidemic usually breaks out at Pooree when the city is overcrowded with pilgrims. The poor creatures are huddled together in a way which seems almost incredible to the European. The temple of Juggernauth stands in a large enclosure in the center of Pooree. There is a Grecian column of black basalt in front of the principal gate, brought from Kanarok. The god lives in a large tower, and about six hundred and forty persons are employed to administer to his supposed necessities. There is an attendant who puts the idol to bed every night, another who wakes him, a third whose office it is to put water and a tooth-pick comfortably within his reach, a fourth to paint his eyes for him every morning, as if he were a faded beauty, several others to cook and give him his food, one hundred and twenty dancing girls to amuse him in his heavy moments, and three thousand priests to worship him—and plunder the pilgrims. All this goes on every year, while the pilgrims throng every road which leads to the shrine.

The Trouble in the Azores—Unjust Taxation.

Lisbon Correspondence London News.]

The recent tumults in the Azore Islands have been much discussed in the newspapers and the Chamber of Deputies. The cause appears to have been the extreme and unjust project for the levy of taxes. Similar complaints are very rife in Lisbon and throughout Portugal; indeed, the entire system of taxation as hitherto levied appears to an English point of view a monster absurdity. The country is in agonies for money, is overwhelmed with debt, and yet it is evident that if all were made to pay the amount of taxes justly claimable by the State, and if the arrears were collected, the floating debt could be paid off, and sufficient provision made for the interest on the stock and other liabilities of the government. As it is, many rich proprietors in the provinces pay no taxes whatever, and rich merchants and capitalists by dozens in Lisbon and Oporto pay a mere trifle, not a tenth part of what they could pay in London. Poor people, who are frequently overtaxed in Lisbon, have little satisfaction in paying when they know their rich neighbors pay next to nothing. The whole system in Portugal is an absurdity and a scandal, and calls for immediate and vigorous reform.

The annexation of the Grand Duchy of Baden to Prussia is so obnoxious to the population, that since January last 1,600 people have emigrated to America and elsewhere.

The state of the Count Montalembert's health is very critical. His sufferings are dreadful, and his piercing cries are heard in the street. Thousands of anxious visitors call at his house.

News and Other Paragraphs.

The Savannah *Republican* nominates Fillmore and Lee for 1872.

Lancaster, Ohio, has subscribed $25,000 to be loaned for the encouragement of manufactures.

The sugar-cane crop of Southwestern Georgia is said to be better now than since the war.

"Big Lousy" is the beautiful and poetical appellation bestowed by the Omaha people upon the Council Bluffs.

Olive Logan is chief of the literary Ku-Klux at Long Branch. She has an unlimited number of elegant evening toilets.

Alexander Selkirk's sea-chest and carved cocoanut cup has just been given to the Scotch Antiquarian Society of Edinburg.

The five million suitors for the hand of Ida Lewis will be gratified to learn that none of their rivals have been accepted.

General Canby has notified two Commissioners of Chancery, in Loudon county, Virginia, that they must take the iron-clad oath, or vacate their positions.

M. Y. Beach, formerly editor of the New York *Sun*, accompanied by his daughter, are "doing" the Rocky Mountains.

In consequence of the dangerous illness of her father, Miss Adelaide Phillips is obliged to postpone her departure for Europe.

A lady in Portsmouth recently declined the offer of a gentleman on the ground that he had no taste in arranging his necktie.

Roberts, the Spanish Minister, is in New York, looking after the captured gunboats, and Colonel Freyre, the Peruvian Minister, is in New York, looking after Roberts.

A Washington dispatch asserts that General Thomas Jordon owes the Government twenty thousand dollars—an *ante-bellum* debt.

The death of Adrien Berbreigger, the distinguished Algerian savant, is announced. He was an able scholar, critic and archaeologist.

Central City, Colorado, is trying to build a school-house, but although the lot is graded, and a front wall put up at a cost of near three thousand dollars, there are no funds on hand to continue the work.

The political tempest rageth hotly all over the Territory of Cheyenne. Half the people are candidates for Congress; the other half for anything else but the progressive development of their country.

A Dublin professor has lately analyzed the milk of the sow, and found that it contains fifty per cent. more nutriment than cow's milk; but it is not easy to get, sows not being very susceptible to coaxing.

In an old burial ground in the Shetland Islands is an epitaph setting forth that the death of "Donald Robertson, to all appearance a sincere Christian, was caused by the stupidity of Lawrence Tullock, who sold him niter instead of Epsom salts."

The Viceroy of Egypt is said to intend creating a foreign legion, to be recruited in Europe, but principally in France. This corps will be in garrison at Suez and Ismailia, and its special mission will be to guard the canal and the isthmus.

The Central Pacific railroad company has gathered and piled up along its line at various places in Nevada, acres of wood cut into suitable length for locomotive use. It is to be distributed at suitable points in the desert where no fuel is obtainable except by transporting it a long distance.

At Laporte, a few days since, a six year old steer was on exhibition. He was eighteen hands high, thirteen feet from tip of nose to tip of ham, eleven feet four inches about the girth, and three and a-half feet across the hips, and weighed 4545 pounds.

Mr. Robert B. Bolling, of Petersburg, Virginia, has generously donated to the city a lot seventy-five feet front by one hundred and seventy-five feet deep, situated on Madison street, Blandford, for the purpose of building a public school-house thereon, for the white children of East ward.

Latest accounts from the Rhine as to the state of the vinyards are on the whole favorable. The blossom, though full, was light on account of the coldness of June, but the subsequent warm weather has produced a good effect. The grapes are beginning to form, and a fair yield may be expected.

In New York city, during the last year, 92,272 poor, blind, insane and drunkards were provided for at a cost to the municipality of $10 28 each during the year. In December, 1868, there remained nearly 7,000 persons in the various city prisons, poor houses, etc.

The Duke de Chartres, who served as one of McClellan's aides-de-camps in this country, is writing a book called "The Battle Fields on the Banks of the Rhine." He attempts to prove that it would be impossible for France, in her present condition, to sand any chance of success in a war with Prussia.

A Universalist minister who was a member of the last Ohio Legislature, and who wishes to go again, receives the following notice from a local paper: "Politically, he is dead to all eternity. Clever man, though, and neighborly; but as a politician, he scatters awfully. He's too wide at the muzzle."

A boy at Lake Station, Mississippi, who was flying a large kite, the cord of which he had imprudently wound around his body, was carried in a sudden gust about a hundred feet into the air, and was leaving the earth at a rapid rate when a friendly tree interposed its branches, and he was rescued in a somewhat bruised condition.

In the city of London there is a church known by the name of St. Judas Iscariot. It was established about ten years ago, and is described as a sort of half-way house between the Church of Christ and the Cave of Giant Despair. They have nothing in the shape of a creed, priest, or a sect, making conscience, and not the Bible, the supreme authority.

There are said to be in the United States a total of six million two hundred thousand members of evangelical churches, including one hundred thousand Quakers. If we reckon three persons to each church member, which is a low estimate, there will be about nineteen millions of our population directly and indirectly connected with the evangelical churches. The Roman Catholic population is reckoned at five millions.

A Norfolk paper speaks of the great number of colored people who enjoy the pleasure of travel on the railroads and steamboats running over the soil and out of the ports of the old Dominion. Ten years ago a colored man, woman or child, free or slave, could not leave the Old Dominion without a pass and security from an owner of real estate. Now their freedom not only adds to their own health and prosperity, but swells the revenues of the "superior race."

It is stated that the thick, tough sap found in large quantities in the leaves of New Zealand flax may be converted into a gum for sealing envelopes, which, when dry, unites the surface of paper so thoroughly that no process of steaming or soaking will permit them to be separated again. For this reason it is now being used in large quantities in England, in the preparation of what are called "safety envelopes."

There are 100,000 men in New York city who receive wages for either manual or mental labor. If they take each one drink a day, at ten cents each, the total expenditure is $10,000, and for cigars and tobacco, say ten cents each, $10,000, making $20,000 a day, $140,000 a week, $560,000 a month, and $6,720,000 a year for drinking and smoking and chewing, and they neither give strength to the body, vigor to the nerves, nor health to the brain.

How Much does it Cost?

It will only cost you one dollar and twenty-five cents to buy a bottle of EDWARD WILDER'S STOMACH BITTERS, which will certainly cure you, or any of your family, of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, and all species of Indigestion, Intermittent Fever, and all periodical disorders. It will give immediate relief in Colic and Flux. It will cure Costiveness. It is a mild and delightful invigorant for delicate females. It is a safe anti-bilious alterative and tonic for all family purposes. It is a powerful recuperant after the frame has been reduced and attenuated by sickness. It is an excellent appetizer, as well as strengthener of the digestive forces, and is desirable alike as a corrective and mild cathartic.

How Much does it Cost?

It will only cost you one dollar to buy a bottle of EDWARD WILDER'S SARSAPARILLA AND POTASH, which will, beyond doubt, cure you, or any of your family, of Scrofula, Sore Eyes, Chronic Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Skin Diseases, no matter how old or inveterate, every known variety of Constitutional Syphilis or Venereal Disease, Glandular Swellings of the Neck or elsewhere, Chronic Chills and Fever, Tetter, Weeping Sore Leg, Ulcers of every kind, Pimples on the Face, Ringworm, Scaldhead, Falling of the Hair, White Swelling, Hip-joint disease, Chronic Erysipelas, Dropsy, etc. For the rapid and permanent cure of all the above diseases this preparation stands unrivaled, and a cure is guaranteed in every case when used according to directions.

How Much does it Cost?

It will only cost you one dollar to buy a bottle of EDWARD WILDER'S COMPOUND EXTRACT WILD CHERRY, which has never been known to fail in giving rapid and prompt relief in all kinds of Coughs, Colds, and Catarrhs. In Bronchitis, Laryngitis, Asthma, and Phthysic, it gives immediate comfort, followed by rapid cure. It is also admirably adapted to the relief of the Cough and difficulty of breathing in Consumption. In Pneumonia, Winter Fever Pleurisy, and every conceivable form of Pulmonary disease, it is indispensable, and should always be kept in every household.

How Much does it Cost?

It will only cost you one dollar to buy a bottle of EDWARD WILDER'S CHILL TONIC, which is purely vegetable, and will not only cure you or any of your family, of Chills and Fever, Fever and Ague, and every form, type and variety of Malarial or Paludal Fever or Affections, but will entirely drive them from the system, which no other Chill medicine now made will do. Don't buy any of the old and worse than valueless nostrums, but use only EDWARD WILDER'S CHILL TONIC, as a cure is guaranteed in all cases.

How Much does it Cost?

It will only cost you twenty-five cents to buy a bottle of EDWARD WILDER'S MOTHER'S WORM SYRUP, which will certainly relieve your children of Worms, which are indicated by pains in the stomach, swelling of the abdomen, picking of the nose and ears, bad breath, variable appetite, etc. It is a pure syrup, and children will readily eat it, spread on bread and it is entirely harmless in its nature, and never has been known to fail in giving prompt relief to the little sufferers.

How Much does it Cost?

It will only cost you twenty-five cents to buy a box of EDWARD WILDER'S FAMILY PILLS, which is the best known combination of Medicine for Constipation or Sluggish Bowels. In these conditions of the alimentary canal, they are perfectly infallible. As a purgative in all Fever and Inflammatory diseases, Acute Rheumatism, Inflammation of the Liver, Brain, Kidneys and Bladder, Fever and Ague, Sore Eyes, Dullness of the Head, Vertigo, Dizziness, etc., they cannot be excelled, and no family should ever be without them.

FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS.

Edward Wilder & Co.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

No. 215 Main Street, Marble Front,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

For sale in Memphis by

C. C. Ward & Bro.,

W. N. Wilkerson & Co.,

G. W. Jones & Co.

NOTICE.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the name of McCombs & Co. has been renewed and continued under the name and style of McCombs, Keller & Byrnes. Memphis, July 15, 1869.

McCOMBS, KELLER & BYRNES,
332 1-2 and 334 Main Street,
MEMPHIS, - - - - - TENNESSEE.

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS

Hardware, Cutlery, Guns, Agricultural Implements, Etc.

Eagle Cotton Gins.

WE are the sole agents for the sale of these unrivaled Gin Stands. For beauty of staple, lightness of draft, and quantity of lint cotton turned out per day, they are unsurpassed. Reference can be safely made to every planter who has given them a fair trial. Where mule power is used they make a saving of from one quarter to one-third the draft over any other gin. We are also agents for

Hall's Fire and Burglar Proof Safes, National Plow Company's Calhoun and other Plows; Wheeler, Madden & Clemsons's Circular Saws; Labelle Nail Works, Wheeling, Va.; Straub's Single and Double-geared Grist Mills; Fairbank's R. R. and Warehouse Scales.

MEDICAL.

DR. RUSSELL'S DISPENSARY.

The Largest and Oldest Institution of the kind in the Southwest; Established Nine Years, and the Only Reliable Place for the Cure of

Private Diseases.

DR. RUSSELL, No. 42 North Court Street, north side of Court Square, Memphis, Tenn., is acknowledged by all parties interested as by far the

MOST SUCCESSFUL PHYSICIAN

In the treatment of Private and Secret Diseases.

QUICK, thorough and permanent cures guaranteed in every case, male or female. Recent cases of Gonorrhea and Syphilis cured in a few days, without the use of Mercury, change of diet, or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis, the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Sufferers from Impotency, or Loss of Sexual Power, restored to free vigor in a few weeks. Gleet or Gonorrhea of long standing, when all internal remedies have failed, permanently and speedily cured by a New Treatment.

Victims of self-abuse and excessive venery, suffering from spermatorrhea and loss of physical and mental power, speedily and permanently cured. All consultations strictly confidential.

Office hours from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 to 8 p.m.

DR. J. B. RUSSELL, Consulting Physician.
L. G. WARRAN, Secretary.

Treatises on Chronic Diseases furnished free on application. ja16daw

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HERNANDO INSURANCE COMPANY
Of Memphis,
OFFICE NO. 17 MADISON STREET

S. H. DUNSCOMB, President.
W. B. GALBREATH, Vice-President.
BEN MAY, Secretary.
F. M. NELSON, Assistant Secretary.

Directors:

S. H. Dunscomb, W. B. Galbreath,
D. H. Townsend, Joe Bruce,
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E. F. Risk, A. Vaccaro,
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Insures against Loss by Fire, Marine and River Risks. 1919

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LANE & BODLEY'S
STATIONARY & PORTABLE
STEAM ENGINES
AND
MILL WORK,
PORTABLE CIRCULAR SAW MILLS,
With our Patent Simultaneous and Independent Wrought Iron Head Block
Patent Lath and Shingle Machines,
POWER MORTISER,
Blanchard Spoke Lathe,
HUB, SPOKE, WAGON AND CAR MACHINERY,
Planing, Moulding, Tenoning and Sawing Machines,
SHAFTING,
Of all sizes kept in stock. Ball and Socket Adjustable Hangers, with Self-Lubricating Journal Boxes. We have Two Hundred and Fifty
Pulley Patterns,
Of uniform style and weight.
Catalogues furnished on application.
LANE & BODLEY,
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F. P. CORBY & CO.,
—DEALERS IN—
Railroad and Machine Shop SUPPLIES,
—AGENTS FOR—
Portable and Stationary Engines,
Circular Saw Mills, Flour and Corn Mills,
Wood Working Machinery, R. R. Station and Steam Pumps, Cotton Gins, Cotton Presses and Wool Machinery, Volute Eliptic and Gum R. R. Springs, Hose, Belting, Packing, etc.,
No. 707 North Second Street,
ST. LOUIS, MO.
All machinery sold by us at the manufacturer's lowest rates in St. Louis. Send for prices list and be convinced.

DRY GOODS.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS
Are informed that we are now receiving
Full Lines
Staples of all sorts suited to their present and
Prospective Wants.
We are determined that
No Paying Merchant
Shall have cause to grumble at our prices.
Our stock will be kept much more full and complete than any heretofore. We shall aim to keep a live concern, and solicit only the trade of
The Live Merchants
Of the country.
WM. R. MOORE & CO.,
20 Main Street, Next Door
1y26 North of Peabody Hotel.

GROCERS.

FLOUR, PORK AND WHISKY.

THESE articles have largely advanced of late, but we find it difficult to realize the advance. We should, however, be able to realize cost with freight added, and in order to close out some consignments we offer at COST AND FREIGHT, 10 bbls. "JO DAVIES" PORK, 20 bbls. WHISKY and 100 bbls. FLOUR. Some of the flour is as good as Mascontah, and we will sell it $1 lower. It is just received from the mills in "Egypt." Most of our flour is sold at St. Louis prices. We are agents for millers, and sell on commission only. We guarantee all our flour to be fresh ground.

WOLCOTT, SMITH & CO.,
aug1 Nos. 8 and 9 Howard Row.

S. HILL. N. FONTAINE.

Hill, Fontaine & Co.,
SUCCESSORS TO
Williamson, Hill & Co.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
Cotton Factors
—AND—
Commission Merchants,
326 Front Street,
MEMPHIS, - - - TENNESSEE

HAVE for sale and keep constantly on hand a full assortment, consisting in part, as follows:

100 casks Bacon.
300 bbls. Mess Pork.
100 bbls. Jowls and Rumps.
200 kegs Lard.
100 hhds. La. Sugar.
200 sacks Coffee.
300 pkgs. Molasses—hhds., bbls., hlfs. and qrs.
1000 pcs. Kentucky Bagging, (M. & M. Ky. py., Landeman, and J. & D. Bax.
100 tons celebrated "Arrow Ties."
300 kegs Nails, and sizes.
500 bbls. Flour.
North Carolina Roe cut and gross Herring.
100 bbls. pure copper-distilled Whisky.
100 bbls. rectified Whisky.
50 bbls. Robinson County Whisky.

Calling your attention to the above, we respectfully request a continuation of your patronage, and promise, by strict attention to business, with the interest of our patrons ever before us, to merit it.

aug1daw HILL, FONTAINE & CO.

Hartley & Gurley,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
Dealers in Groceries,
Provisions and Country Produce,
180 DESOTO STREET,
S. E. cor. Linden, Memphis, Tennessee.
Advances Made on Consignments.
1y26daw

MILLS.

D. FANTE. E. PARKER. S. WORKMAN.

FANTE, PARKER & CO.,
BLUFF CITY MILLS,
197 Poplar Street,
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.
Flour, Ship Stuff, Bran, Middlings and Corn Meal for Sale.
Highest Market Price paid for Wheat.

BANKS.

BANKING HOUSE
—OF—
MEMPHIS LIFE AND GENERAL
Insurance Company,
Corner Front and Madison Streets.
D. B. MOLLOY, President.
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EVERETT HOUSE,
ST. LOUIS, MO.
Fourth Street—From Olive to Locust.
I. B. GILDERSLEEVE, Proprietor.
THIS Hotel, being Centrally Located, offers Many Inducements to the traveling public.

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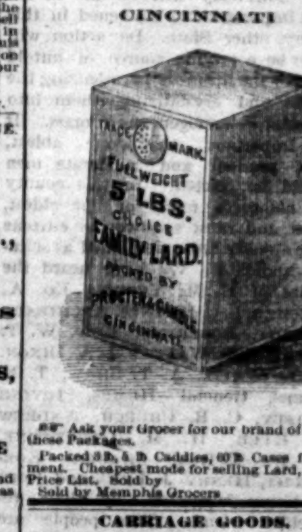
FAMILY LARD,
PACKED BY
PROCTOR & GAMBLE,
CINCINNATI



Ask your Grocer for our brand of Lard in these Packages.

Packed 3 lb, 5 lb Caddies, 60 lb Cases for shipment. Cheapest mode for selling Lard, send for Price List. Sold by
Sold by Memphis Grocers my25

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MACKENZIE & BROS.,
222 Baltimore Street,
BALTIMORE.
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF
Carriage Goods and Saddlery Hardware
Shafts, Fellows, Hubs, Stirrups, Harness-Mountings, etc., Axles, Springs, Buckles, Webs, etc. my21

BOOTS AND SHOES.

LINKHAUER & BRO.,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,
NO. 314 Second street, between Madison and Court streets. Old patrons and new customers are invited to call. Satisfaction guaranteed. 1y2

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JO VAULX, JR., of Tenn. B. A. WALTHALL, of Miss.

Griffin, Henderson & Co.,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers
Fancy Goods, Notions, Hosiery and Furnishing Goods,
42 Walker Street, NEW YORK.
THE best manufactured Shirts in the market, at lowest prices. Trade of Southern merchants respectfully solicited. 1y21

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

C. P. PARKS & CO.,
Bankers and Brokers,
No. 38 Broad and 34 New Street,
NEW YORK.

LEATHER.

D. B. THOMAS. B. F. GROSS

THOMAS & GROSS,
Manufacturers of Leather and Dealers in
LEATHER and SHOE FINDINGS,
Foreign and Domestic Calf and Kip skins,
TANNERS and CURRIERS TOOLS,
Tanner's Oils, Etc.,
No. 306 Main Street, - - Memphis, Tenn.
Cash paid for Hides and Leather in the rough. may1

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NO CURE, NO PAY!—Stone's Tonic Syrup cures chills and fever or money refunded. Sold by W. N. Wilkerson & Co., 50 Main; J. A. Smith, 6 Up. 220 Main; Morrison & Otis, 89 Main, and M. Rose, 97 Main street. aug18

LOST.

STRAY HORSE.—Came in my stable, at Springdale station, Memphis and Ohio Railroad, a few days since, a small bay horse, about one eye, about 12 years old. The owner can get him on paying for this advertisement. W. H. SMITH. aug18

FOR SALE.

RESIDENCE FOR SALE—An ornate and elegant COTTAGE HOUSE. jy28 W. A. WHEATLEY, Bethel Block.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—From 8th of August, or 8th of September, the cool and spacious "ATKIN RESIDENCE," on Hernando road, near Adams street cars. The place is beautiful and healthy. W. A. WHEATLEY, Bethel Agent, Bethel Block. jy28

TWO RENT—Two new houses, on Spring street, near Central Point, with eight rooms each. One of the houses furnished and garden. Inquire of R. D. Williams or H. Crocker, M. & J. R. R. office, 16 Madison street. jy21

FOR RENT—Offices and rooms at 16 Jefferson street. Apply at CITY BANK, corner Jefferson and Front. jy1

WANTS.

WANTED—By a young man of experience, a situation in a grocery house, or as collector, in that or any other business. Best references given. Address J. M. S., Advocate office. aug13

WANTED TO RENT—A comfortable house with about four or five rooms, within ten minutes walk of Court Square. Wanted to rent for one year or more. Address (A GOOD TENANT, aug12 care Avalanche office.

IRON SAFE WANTED—An A No. 1 second-hand safe, large enough for commercial use. Apply to THREADWELL BROS., aug11

WANTED—A lawyer and three or four lodgers, for which I will pay $75 and $25 per month and board. Address J. H. CARR, aug10 Oakland, Miss. and Penn. Railroad.

WANTED—A situation, at moderate salary, as salesman or bill-clerk, in a dry goods, grocery, dry goods or commission house, by a gentleman of extensive acquaintance and experience. Good references given. Address M. F., Avalanche office. aug5

WANTED—To rent, a comfortable residence; must be house to contain six or seven rooms, besides kitchen and servant's room, to be situated between Market and Union streets, or on Shelby street. Premises required to rent by the 20th of August and 1st of September. Address, James L. Carpenter & Co., 6 Madison street, Memphis, Tenn. jy28

WANTED—A young lady of experience wishes a situation as governess, she teaches music on the piano, the usual English branches with reading of Latin and French. References given and required. Address, waiting letter for ten months, Miss A. B. C., care of Captain J. H. Hope, Editor Norfolk Virginian, Norfolk. jy25

WANTED—A horizontal engine, with boiler attached, capacity of 8 horse power. Inquire at this office. jy21

FRIDAY, : : : : : AUGUST 13, 1869

NEWSPAPER SALES!

For the quarter ending June 31, 1869, as reported to the U. S. Assessor:

AVALANCHE,	$8,440 53
APPEAL,	4,591 78
SUN,	2,350 00
POST,	1,894 98

THE late contest in Tennessee was not a mere scramble for office. The people by their verdict did not say that a big cess-pool should be excavated at Nashville, in which little cliques, coterics and office-seeking plunderers were to revel like maggots in an old cheese. The contest was one of unselfish patriotism. The men who fought and won the battle, were not camp-followers. They were actuated by a loftier inspiration than the mean and vulgar hope of securing spoils and the drippings of the political kitchen. They were actuated solely and entirely by a desire to give peace to the State. The Legislature must at once proceed to the great work before it. The first duty will be to repeal all laws that are unjust, and therefore irritating in their operations. Of course a Convention will be called at an early day. This body will be one of the most important ever convened in this or any other State. Its action will either be a prolific source of untold evils, or the means of harmonizing the people, and crystalizing them into a solid, homogeneous mass. It is important that our ablest, most prudent and moderate men should be elected. In this county the names of many of our oldest, ablest, and most trustworthy citizens have already been mentioned as suitable candidates. We have heard the names of E. M. YERGER, ED. A. BEECHER, L. C. HAYNES, ARCHIBALD WRIGHT, ROBERTSON TOPP, W. T. AVERY, S. P. WALKER, L. V. DIXON, MOSES WHITE, A. T. SHAW, T. S. AYERS, General HUMES, IRVING HALSEY, C. B. CHURCH, ANDREW H. KERR, H. M. LOWENSTINE, D. K. MCREA, CHARLES KORTRECHT, HENRY J. LYNN and JOHN S. KERR suggested by their respective friends. The people are determined to have peace. It is easy to remove all causes of irritation. We presume a regular county convention will be held for the purpose of making nominations. The views of every man likely to be balloted for in a nominating convention must be made known, so that the people can act understandingly. The position of the AVALANCHE is never equivocal. We have no favorites—no candidates to urge. But we have no hesitancy in saying that the AVALANCHE will support no man before a convention or after nomination who is not openly, avowedly and unequivocally in favor of Universal Suffrage, and for incorporating in the new Constitution the black man's right to vote. If our county convention should nominate a ticket opposed to Universal Suffrage or to incorporating into the Constitution the negroe's right to vote, another convention will be held and candidates placed before the people in favor of Universal Suffrage, and engrafting into the Constitution the right of every man to vote, without regard to color. It requires no sagacity to foresee the result in such a contest, as we do not believe there are a hundred men in Shelby county who would oppose the last-named ticket. Our proposed State Convention will have met and performed its labors before the Fifteenth Amendment can be ratified by the requisite number of States. Indeed, it is by no means certain that the Fifteenth Amendment will ever become a law. Even if it were certain to be ratified, the State Convention of Tennessee should give the colored man the Constitutional right to vote, thus showing to him that the rebels—the white men of Tennessee—are in favor of giving him equal political rights in the Constitution and under the law. During the last three years, while vainly appealing to the justice and magnanimity of the negro, in order to secure his vote, we have told him a thousand times that the disfranchised rebels were his best friends, and that they would not disturb him in any of his rights on their ascension to power. We must, by our acts, prove to the negro that we were not lying—telling falsehoods merely to deceive and swindle him out of his votes. This opposition to the colored man's voting results from bigotry and prejudice on the part of those who "learn nothing and forget nothing."

The North cannot give a reason for the faith within them. Ask them why they oppose Universal Suffrage and they will look as lugubrious and solemn as a Quaker, and drawl out in stunning logic, "I-got-because." While Universal Suffrage reconciles all discord, and gives peace to the State, no one conceives of no positive agony that would possibly result from it. Now that the white people are enfranchised the negro is in a hopeless minority, as the following table, compiled from the last census, abundantly shows:

COUNTIES.	TOTAL VOTERS.	TOTAL BLACKS.
Anderson	647	39
Bedford	1,789	874
Benton	704	69
Bledsoe	1,011	99
Blount	1,711	107
Bradley	1,675	173
Campbell	1,005	51
Cannon	1,000	571
Carroll	1,999	994
Carter	2,729	204
Cheatham	1,078	1,062
Claiborne	2,721	645
Cocke	2,462	140
Coffee	1,000	322
Cumberland	1,000	32
Davidson	11,057	14,781
Decatur	1,000	651
DeKalb	1,962	1,102
Dickson	1,774	1,473
Dyer	2,000	1,000
Fayette	2,000	3,000
Fentress	1,000	1,000
Franklin	1,000	1,000
Gibson	1,000	1,000
Giles	1,000	1,000
Grainger	2,727	1,000
Greene	2,745	1,000
Grundy	1,000	1,000
Hamilton	1,047	1,000
Hancock	1,000	1,000
Hardeman	1,000	1,000
Hardin	1,000	1,000
Hawkins	1,000	1,000
Haywood	1,000	1,000
Henderson	1,000	1,000
Henry	1,000	1,000
Hickman	1,000	1,000
Humphrey	1,000	1,000
Jackson	1,000	1,000
Jefferson	1,000	1,000
Johnson	1,000	1,000
Knox	1,000	1,000
Lauderdale	1,000	1,000
Lawrence	1,000	1,000
Lewis	1,000	1,000
Lincoln	1,000	1,000
McNairy	1,000	1,000
Macon	1,000	1,000
McMinn	1,000	1,000
Madison	1,000	1,000
Marion	1,000	1,000
Marshall	1,000	1,000
Maury	1,000	1,000
Meigs	1,000	1,000
Monroe	1,000	1,000
Montgomery	1,000	1,000
Morgan	1,000	1,000
Obion	1,000	1,000
Overton	1,000	1,000
Perry	1,000	1,000
Polk	1,000	1,000
Putnam	1,000	1,000
Rhea	1,000	1,000
Roane	1,000	1,000
Robertson	1,000	1,000
Rutherford	1,000	1,000
Scott	1,000	1,000
Sequatchie	1,000	1,000
Sevier	1,000	1,000
Shelby	1,000	1,000
Smith	1,000	1,000
Stewart	1,000	1,000
Sullivan	1,000	1,000
Sumner	1,000	1,000
Tipton	1,000	1,000
Union	1,000	1,000
Van Buren	1,000	1,000
Warren	1,000	1,000
Washington	1,000	1,000
Wayne	1,000	1,000
Weakley	1,000	1,000
White	1,000	1,000
Williamson	1,000	1,000
Wilson	1,000	1,000
Total	1,000	1,000

Only two counties in the State where the negro vote preponderates over the white! Yet men—a small squad of soreheads—raise their hands in holy horror and pronounce Universal Suffrage a hobgoblin, a raw-head-and-bloody-bones, which should frighten brave men from doing what they have promised to do. Do the colored man justice—give him his rights under the Constitution and the law—and in his generous, confiding and dependent nature, he will cling to the white man as the ivy clings to the oak. Discriminate in your Constitution and in your laws against him, and he will justly become suspicious and distrustful, and will organize in a compact body, hurl himself against those who discriminate against him, and thus form a party that would hold the balance of power. The people of Tennessee, as they indicated by their votes on the 5th instant, are anxious to get rid of the negro question now and forever. The colored man is protected by the law in all his rights. He is a legal, rightful voter. Let us recognise that right in the organic law, and then we will have proved to him what we have so often told him: that we were a better friend to him than the carpet-bagger who beguiled him into Loyal Leagues and instilled poison into his credulous heart. The great victory won in Tennessee must bring forth fruit. It must redound in peace and tranquillity. There can be no pacification, no restoration of peace and prosperity, until *all* citizens are enfranchised, and the same Constitution and law which recognizes the white man to vote extends the same protecting segis over the black man. The battle for Universal Suffrage has been fought and won. Then why propose to fight it over again? Is our State to be a hydra-headed monster, on whose body a serpent grows as fast as one is lopped off by the people? We have just got rid of a clamor by enfranchising white men. Is it proposed to create another by refusing the black man the protection which the Constitution gives the white man? Let us place all men, without regard to color, on the same footing under the laws and the Constitution. Without this justice and equality of rights there will forever be turmoil. And to avoid this strife and to secure peace, we will support no man as a delegate to the State Constitutional Convention who is not for Universal Suffrage and the giving of the colored man the protecting segis of the Constitution. We must look the future in the face. Everyone's experience attests the truth of the maxim that very often the way to arrest danger is to meet it half way. To prepare for it is often to avert it. The ostrich, by concealing its head in the sand, does not elude or disarm the huntsman. We tell the people of Tennessee that unless a little faction of malcontents are put down, the scenes of turmoil and strife, which have so long disgraced the State, will be revived by a new brood of tyrants who are more despotic and rapacious than those that have just been crushed. While the negro question is up, let us settle it forever. "Forewarned, fore-armed." If the people desire to make real and vital the issues that triumphed in the recent election, they must join in putting down the mutineers, who, while rejoicing over their own enfranchisement, would be base enough to pick up the handcuffs which have been stricken from their wrists and rivet them upon freemen for the crime of being black! The new swarm of proscriptive mischief-makers must be consigned to that limbo—the Botany Bay—in which the people have cast the old enemies of peace and enfranchisement.

SURELY the forming lines of distinction, which have separated the good men of the North and South, are wearing away. Surely, that Peace founded upon good will and fraternity, is dawning, like a heavenly light, upon the land. When the heroes of "the blue and the gray," who, during those long and bloody hours at Gettysburg, when the fate of empire rested upon the shock of battle, stood like mountains of adamant, can once more mingle together, man to man, friend to friend, forgetting the past, and hopefully building for the future, may we not begin to see the silver lining of the dark cloud? When the brave men of Antietam, Murfreesboro, Shiloh and the Wilderness, whose blood ran on those terrible days freely as water, can once more grasp each other's hands, not as diplomatists, but as brothers; when the men who, in the charge at Pickett's Mill, and the men who opposed them, can look upon each other as fellow-citizens, and not as foes; when North and South is parts of one great country, and of Northerners and Southerners as members of one great family; we may indeed look for peace. The men of Gettysburg are soon to meet on the theater of that sanguinary contest. It will date an epoch in the history of the nation. Two years ago the suggestion of such a reunion would have been scouted. Then the wounds left by the war were still open, and still bled. Time has brought wondrous changes. God knows the people of the South have suffered, but their suffering was the fire which tried them; and they are emerging from the furnace not shorn of their manhood or their strength. Again their long-neglected fields yield the generous, life-giving products of the earth. Again the forests are putting forth their leaves; and once more the sweet-voiced birds, hushed by the clangor of arms and the thunder of artillery, chaunt their matins and vesper songs to Him who chasteneth those He loveth, and who doeth all things for the best. Again the rumble of machinery fills the air; and the anvil merrily clinks a new peace and prosperity. Again trade and commerce flow, side by side, down their channels; and again, men who, a few years ago, almost lost heart, can smile, and their pulses quicken with the emotions of hope. For a new era has dawned. The silver lining now almost obscures the clouds. The North and South are coming together. The good men are going to the front, and the vicious are shrinking into the darkness. The day is coming when emulation without envy shall inspire all who wore the blue and who wore the gray. Soon it will not be a question of section, but of national pride. It will not be whether LEE or STONEWALL JACKSON, SHERMAN or THOMAS were Southern or Northern, but who of them was the greater soldier, the purer man. It will not be Northern against Southern, but a reunited people against the world. For this glorious consummation every patriot hopes. Only those incapable of generous thoughts; those whose hearts reek with envy and malice; desire to perpetrate hatred. They alone pray for walls of fire and generations of bitterness. The men who fought the battles; who endured, without murmur, the privations and hardships of camp and the dreary march, and withstood the onset of the foe; are guiltless of this unworthy feeling. They are the proper peace-makers; and despite the efforts of those who became fierce warriors only after the last reveille sounded, will see that it is proclaimed.

THE *Times*, which an inscrutable Providence permits to afflict a few hundred people in Cincinnati six afternoons every week, is savage on the Tennessee election. If journalism were a circus, and the *Times* had wit, it would achieve distinction as a clown. But journalism is not a circus, and the *Times* is barren of wit. It is the donkey of Western journalism, filling the position with distinguished ability. The last time the Cincinnati donkey's head turned Southward it brayed. And here is the result:

Tennessee goes for Senter by fraud and violence. Throughout the State, except at Nashville and Memphis, the negroes were so intimidated that they did not vote; where they did vote it was for Stokes. Besides this, all the disfranchised rebels voted. We have no objection to the latter voting, except that it should not be in violation of law, as in Tennessee. We hold that the votes of negroes who were loyal during the war are quite as good as those of rebels who were traitors during the war. Had the negroes all over the State been allowed to vote, and that according to their free choice, we should not make so much objection to the rebels voting. The traitors are accustomed to disloyalty, and, after trying to trample down the United States Government, it is not a matter of surprise that they have overthrown the Constitution and laws of Tennessee.

The Cincinnati donkey is unlike ordinary donkeys in one respect. Ordinary donkeys do not bray falsehoods. The Cincinnati specimen is evidently an extraordinary donkey; for there never was a more wanton, unblushing falsehood than the assertion that any person entitled to vote was kept away from the polls in Tennessee Thursday week.

In mentioning Hon. EMERSON ETHERIDGE for Speaker of the Senate, we but obeyed the feeling which singled him out for the position. The suggestion has been warmly indorsed by the leading Liberal press of the State, and is echoed by the people. His election, if he stood for the place, was a foregone conclusion. But, in the following letter, Mr. ETHERIDGE declines being regarded a candidate. He decidedly prefers the floor, believing it the greater sphere of usefulness. The position to which we nominated Mr. ETHERIDGE is of a class that should neither be sought nor declined; and it may be that his fellow-members will seek to over-rule his objections, although, of course, they would not force upon him a responsibility he is unwilling to assume:

DRESDEN, TENN., August 11, 1869.

EDITORS AVALANCHE: I thank you sincerely for the kindness and good opinion which prompted you to nominate me for the Speakership of the Senate. I cannot, however, consent to be regarded as a candidate or aspirant for the place. And, that I may not be suspected of the least mental reservation in the foregoing statement, I will add that, in no event will I consent to the use of my name for that position.

Very respectfully,
EMERSON ETHERIDGE.

MINNEAPOLIS.

Return and Report of an Exploring Party.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., August 12.—The remainder of the Northern Pacific railroad exploring party have arrived here, making the round trip in fifteen days from Missouri river, the quickest time on record. The route, as explored, is reported feasible beyond any expectations, far more so than on the line of any of the other Pacific roads.

The country in the far West is reported as suffering from drought.

JACKSON, MISS.

Rebs Removable by General Ames—Political Proscription.

JACKSON, MISS., August 12.—Judge Jeffards, of the Supreme Court, A. Warner, Secretary of State, and Judge Speed, of the Circuit Court of Warren county, with a large number of minor officers, were to-day removed by General Ames. The persons above named are prominent in the Conservative movement in this State.

The cotton worm has appeared on a number of plantations, in this county, on Big Black river. Their appearance this year is five days earlier than last, while the crop is at least two weeks later.

MONTGOMERY.

Arrival of the First Bale of Cotton.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., August 12.—The first bale of new cotton was received to-day. It classed as strict middling, and sold for fifty-eight cents.

TELEGRAPH.

MIDNIGHT DISPATCHES

NASHVILLE

Another Rebel Idea Exploded—Tennessee a Land of Quiet.

NASHVILLE, August 12.—There is no truth or foundation for the special telegram from this place that Mr. Borelle, one of the editors of the late Stokes organ, had received a letter warning him to leave. The truth is, the editors of the organ won the entire respect of this community by their conduct as journalists and citizens.

The excitement of the late canvass has completely subsided, and Tennessee is as quiet to-day as at any time in her history, and her people are in the best of humors. They have gone to work full of hope for the future, with no idea of circumscribing the rights of any race or color.

NEW YORK.

U. S. G.'s Movements—The Express Car Robbery.

NEW YORK, August 12.—President Grant arrived this morning at the residence of Secretary Fish.

The counsel of the English farmers sent home by Superintendent Kennedy, has telegraphed to a London lawyer to obtain writs of *habeas corpus* for the prisoners. Reports say that these documents are already signed by Chief Justice Cockburn, and the case will be prepared before the Queen's Bench. It is rumored also that complaints against Kennedy will be instituted before the Police Commissioners for his action.

All the depots here are cumbered with immense quantities of Western bound freight, and the officers are besieged by shippers anxious to get their goods off before the prices rise.

It is said to be impossible to tell yet the amount the robbers stole from the Express car on the New York Central railroad. It is, however, known that $20,000 in gold was taken. There is no clue to the robbers. Two arrests were made at Schenectady, but the parties readily proved an *alibi*.

The large tar manufactory at Hunter's Point was burned this morning. The loss will, it is supposed, reach $200,000.

WASHINGTON.

Annual Imports and Exports.

WASHINGTON, August 12.—The official statement shows that the imports for the year ending June 30th were of the gold value of $437,026,541, an increase from the previous year of $66,000,000. Exports of merchandise, chiefly currency, were $413,809,182, a decrease of $40,000,000. Re-exports, gold value, $25,130,167, an increase of $25,000,000. Custom receipts for the week ending August 7th, $3,090,345. Treasurer Spinner announces that he will redeem ten and fifty dollar notes of the convertible issue, and also mutilated bills in amounts of $500 or upward, and forward by Adams' Express.

G. Gordon Adams, United States District Attorney for the Southern District of Mississippi, has tendered his resignation.

BINGHAMPTON.

More of the Susquehanna Railroad.

BINGHAMPTON, N. Y., August 12.—General McQuade, Governor Hoffman and the Superintendent of the Albany and Susquehanna railroad arrived this morning from Albany. The latter took possession of his road from Harpersville to the tunnel. For seven miles General McQuade found it necessary to ride in a carriage, the rails having been taken up or their position altered during the recent controversy. The militia have been withdrawn and are now here. The war is quite ended, but it is impossible to open the road for travel under two or three days.

ALBANY, N. Y.

The Susquehanna Railroad War Closed.

ALBANY, August 12.—All quiet on the Susquehana Railroad. The Ramsay forces are expected to return to-day. All the men collected at different points here dispersed. The track is being rapidly repaired, and all the rolling stock put in order.

The decision from Surrogate Lawton as to what is a legal Receiver is not expected to-day.

THE RIVERS.

LOUISVILLE, August 12.—The river is falling, with four feet six inches in the canal. The weather is clear and pleasant.

CINCINNATI, August 12.—The river is falling, with eight feet in the channel.

ST. LOUIS, August 12.—Arrived—Julia, from Vicksburg. Departed—Thompson Dean, for New Orleans; Luminary, for Vicksburg. The river is falling slowly. The weather is clear and cloudy at intervals.

FOREIGN.

Mr. Davis in Glasgow—Unsettled Condition of Spain—The "Thunderer" on the Relations Between Great Britain and the United States—Illness of the French Emperor.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, August 12.—The *Times* of to-day has an editorial on the relations between Great Britain and the United States, suggested by the Queen's closing speech. It says: "The Queen's opening and closing speeches are apparently inconsistent, but the explanation is found in the fact that the international relations depend on a reciprocity of the feelings of the people, and not on the negotiations of their Ministers. Messrs. Johnson, Stanley and Seward have been succeeded by others, but the sureties of peace and friendship abide on a stronger basis than diplomacy can furnish."

The *Times* publishes a letter from Madrid, whereof the following is an extract: "Spain cannot be in a worse state. A change must come unless the rulers are prepared for revolution. The treasury is empty. It is impossible to collect taxes, and there is popular discontent everywhere. Prim and his colleagues have no easy time ahead."

OXFORD, August 12.—John Ruskin, the Art Critic, has been elected to the Slade Art Professorship of the Oxford University.

IRELAND.

DUBLIN, August 12.—At a meeting of the Committee of the Irish Church Conference last night, letters were read from the Archbishop of Armagh and Dublin, announcing that the Bishops who were present at the late assembly consider it inexpedient to reassemble a general conference, as that course is distasteful to a large body of churchmen. The committee express their regret at this determination.

SCOTLAND.

GLASGOW, August 12.—Right Hon. Jefferson Davis and Charles Mackay are in the city.

PORTUGAL.

LISBON, August 12.—The King has accepted the resignation tendered him by the Ministry.

The Duke de Sonia has succeeded in forming a Cabinet.

SPAIN.

MADRID, August 12.—The Cortes has adjourned. Serrano has succeeded with the formation of the new Cabinet.

FRANCE.

PARIS, August 12.—The Emperor is slightly indisposed to-day, but will depart for the camps at Chalons, remaining till Saturday.

Marshal Nell is pronounced hopelessly ill.

CHICAGO.

Losses by the Latest Fire.

CHICAGO, August 12.—The loss by the Crystal Lake Ice Company, in the six ice-houses and contents, aggregates about seventy-five thousand dollars. Insurance, forty-one thousand dollars.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, August 12.—Cotton firm. Sales 2900 bales; uplands, 33½c. Flour, $6 90@7 35, closing 5c lower. Wheat, $1 52@1 60. Corn, $1 15@1 18, for mixed. Whisky, $1 12@1 13, free. Rice 8½@9c. Cubs sugar, 11½@12c.

Dry Goods—Trade is improving and prices are generally well maintained for all cotton and woolen fabrics of staple makes, yet we find here and there occasionally, some shading on rates of certain classes of goods, which however would be no criterian of the market, however, it shows that the feeling is less buoyant on cotton goods than a few weeks since, but nevertheless there is reason to believe that the fall trade, though late, will be heavy. Prints "hang fire," and the indications are that most of the popular makes will have to be shaded before there is any active demand. Woolen shawls and hosiery, of low grades, are in request, and woolens for men's wear are beginning to move more freely. Bags are in better request, which is a good sign that the harvests throughout the country will be bountiful.

Money—The market is easy and steady at 6@7 per cent on call loans, chiefly at 6. Sterling firm, 9½@10¾. Gold lower, opening at 135¾, declining to 134¾ and closing at 134¼@134¾. The carrying rates were 4@7 per cent. Clearances $71,000,000. Exports, $812,000. Government bonds opened a shade lower and closed active and buoyant, with an advance of 1@¾ per cent from the lowest point of this morning. The Wall offerings to the Government to-day surprised the street, and some of the principal dealers came into the market as free buyers. The Government bought $1,000,000, of various issues, at 119 79-100@119 90-100. The offerings were only $2,225,800. State bonds dull and heavy; old Tennessees, 73; new do., 61½.

NEW ORLEANS MARKETS.

NEW ORLEANS, August 12.—Flour scarce; superfine, $5 65; XX, $6 50; XXX, $6 75. Corn, mixed, 91; white, $1 05. Oats, 63c. Bran, 95c. Hay, $29@30. Pork firmer, $35 50@35 75. Bacon firmer, shoulders, 17c; sides, 19½@20c. Hams, 23@25c. Lard, quiet; 19½@20½c for tierce; 22½@23c for keg. Sugar, prime, 14@14½c; common, 11@12c. Molasses, rebolled, 65@70c. Whisky, $1 10@1 15. Coffee inactive and nominal; fair, 15@15½c; prime, 16@16½c. Cotton—demand fair and prices firm. Sales, 613 bales; low middling, 30@30½c; receipts, 91 bales. Gold, 1324. Sterling, 148. New York sight, par.

CINCINNATI MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, August 12.—Flour, $6@6 25. Corn, 95c. Oats 50@60c. Whisky, $1 08. Pork, $33 75. Bulk shoulders, 14c; sides 16½c. Bacon, 15½c for shoulders; 19c for sides. Lard, 20c. Wheat, red, $1 25@1 30. Rye, $1. Eggs, 14c. Butter, 25c. Cheese, 13@15c. Hams, 24c.

ST. LOUIS MARKETS.

ST. LOUIS, August 12.—Super. flour, $5 00@5 50. Corn, 93c@$1. Oats—choice white, 55@57c. Rye, 90@95c. Barley, $1 30. Pork, $34@34 25. Bulk shoulders, 15½@15¾c. Bacon sides, 19@19½c; hams, 23c. Lard, 19½@19¾c.

LOUISVILLE MARKETS.

LOUISVILLE, August 12.—Superfine flour, $4 75. Corn, 70@75c. Oats, 45@50c. Tobacco sales 121 hhds, at $4@20 00. Bacon shoulders, 16c; sides, 19½@19¾c. Hams, 22½@23½c. Lard, 20½c. Pork, $34. Highwines, $1 08.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, August 12.—Cotton firm; uplands, 13d; Orleans, 13¼d. Sales, 10,000 bales. California white wheat, 11s 3d; red Western, No. 2, 10s 2d. Western flour, 25s. Corn, 30s. Oats, 3s 6d. Peas, 42s.

RIVER NEWS.

MEMPHIS AVALANCHE OFFICE,
August 13, 1869.

WEATHER—RIVERS—BUSINESS.

The weather yesterday was cloudy and sultry. The river here is declining at the rate of a half inch per hour. At Cairo and St. Louis the river is still on the decline, with a fair stage out between Cairo and St. Louis. The Arkansas is receding, with three feet nine inches on the bars, from Little Rock out, and thirty inches in the channel above there. White river is down to its summer stage, with only three feet above Augusta.

ARRIVALS.

Steamer Belle St. Louis, St. Louis.
" Pink Varble, Louisville.
" P. W. Strader, Louisville.
" Linton, St. Francis river.
" Ozark, Arkansas river.

DEPARTURES.

Steamer Belle St. Louis, St. Louis.
" P. W. Strader, New Orleans.

IN PORT.

Natoma, Ozark, Pink Varble, Linton.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Business on the wharf ruled quiet, with light shipments.

The Pink Varble came in from Louisville at noon with freight for Memphis and New Orleans. She was unable to reship her New Orleans freight here at her rates, and leaves to-day for Vicksburg.

The Linton came in from St. Francis river yesterday, and leaves to-morrow evening with a return trip.

The Belle St. Louis, for St. Louis, had a fair list of passengers. Alderman J. T. Cartwright took passage on her. He visits all the Western cities in pursuit of business.

The splendid steamer Natoma, which has received a new dress and equipage this week, is the regular Saturday White river United States mail packet. She is receiving at the wharf, and leaves promptly to-morrow evening for all points on White river.

The Mollie Able and Emma No. 3 are due to-morrow from New Orleans.

Captain Flem Calvert has left for St. Louis, to visit his family.

The Marble City, Captain Jack Carter, leaves the wharf this evening at five o'clock, for Cairo and St. Louis.

The elegant passenger steamer, Ozark, Captain Harrison Blasdel, is the regular Friday Arkansas river, United States mail packet, leaving to-day at five p.m. for all points on the Arkansas, connecting at Little Rock with light draught boats for Fort Smith, and stages for the Hot Springs. Captain Ad. Storm, an affable gentleman, presides in the office, assisted by Mr. Saulsbury.

The P. W. Strader passed down yesterday morning for New Orleans, well laden.

Captain R. S. Yerkes is negotiating at Louisville for the Normas, for the Cincinnati and Arkansas river trade.

The Alaska and Nick Longworth are due on Sunday morning from the Ohio, bound for New Orleans.

Would it not be to the interest of the merchants of Memphis to appeal to the insurance companies for a slight reduction on merchandise and cotton in transit on the river, in order to compete with New Orleans? This season, on cotton, we must have lower rates of insurance. Our merchants should also keep pace with other cities, and send out drummers through Arkansas, Mississippi and Alabama to solicit trade from the sections available. If the proper steps are taken to regain much of the boat trade this season which has been lost from us for the past two years. The Memphis and the New Orleans packets must be sustained this season at all hazards.

The towboat Grand Lake arrived here yesterday with a tow of coal for the Mallory Carbon coal company.

The work of damming the falls of the Ohio, at Louisville, will commence, the water being low enough.

Rates on New Orleans freights are tending upward, in consequence of the decline and expected low stages of water.

The towboat Shark passed down with a tow of coal.

The Robert Burns, over due from Cincinnati, will be found in port this morning, and will leave to-morrow evening with a return trip for Cincinnati. Captain Stein commands, with Mr. Hunter in charge of the office.

The City of Alton will pass down this evening for New Orleans. Captain Boyd in command.

Boatmen of the New Orleans and lower river trades will be happy yet, judging from the necessity they seem to be under of building steamers for the trade of Red river, Ouachita, etc. The following is a list of the boats building around the falls:

W. S. Pike, Capain Brown's boat, for the New Orleans and Bayou Sara trade, is as fine as silk; Captain Koonta's New Era, which was launched last Saturday; John Tobin's new boat for the Vicksburg's machinery, for the Ouachita trade, is not yet launched; Captain Koonta's hull for the Grey Eagle's machinery and cabin, is nearly completed; H. L. Lee's new sternwheeler for the Lizzie Tate's machinery and cabin, will be named Bright Star—will leave about September 1st for Cincinnati, to load for New Orleans and Red river; Captain Tom Reeder's new boat, Travis Wright, a stern wheeler for Red river, to be ready about September 1st; Captain Koons' Red river Flavula, to be ready September 1st; Captain Sarns' new steamer, Fleta, for Red river, ready by September 1st; Captain William Bassett's side-wheeler, Bradish Johns, on for the lower coast trade; she will have the Governor Fletcher's machinery, and is completed in October. Captain F. M. Streck's side-wheeler, for the Lafourche trade, not launched. Captain Scovil is building a stern-wheeler at Barmore's yard. All these are said to be boats of an excellent construction and capacity for the business they will be engaged in.

The Luminary is the Saturday Vicksburg packet.

The good steamer George W. Cheek, Captain Malone, is the regular Friday Friar's Point and bends packet, leaving to-day at five p.m. Messrs. Charley Smithers and Stack Lee, two clever, gentlemen, have charge of the office.

MARRIED.

TATE—CLAY—In Brownsville, Tenn., on the 10th instant, by the Rev. R. Cobb, Mr. Thos. G. Tate, of this place, to Miss Mary F. Clay, daughter of the late Colonel J. W. Clay, of South Bend, Arkansas.

Nashville papers please copy.

The bridegroom is a North Mississippian, and a gentleman widely known and esteemed. Hosts of warm friends here congratulate both him and his lovely bride on the auspicious event which has united them for life. And to these congratulations and good wishes we beg to unite ours.

DIED.

BACIGALUPO—On the 12th instant, Antonio Bacigalupo, father of Vincent Bacigalupo, aged ninety years.

Funeral from residence, Union avenue, at 8 o'clock this morning.

BOWEN—Yesterday, July 12th, of congestion of the brain, Effie Douglass, infant daughter of John H. and Henrietta Bowen, aged nine months and twelve days.

"Weep not for the loved one, though now on her grave
The tender wild flowers will bloom;
Though vanished from earth, like the foam from the wave,
She lives not the cold of the tomb.
Weep not for the loss of her bright, sunny smile,
Her journey of sorrow is past,
The blossom entrusted to earth for awhile
Is blooming in Heaven at last.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from their residence, 280 Third street. Services by the Rev. Dr. White.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

WALSH—The friends and acquaintances of John and Julia Walsh are respectfully requested to attend the funeral of their infant daughter, Mary Jane, this afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from their residence, No. 1135 Winchester street.

New Advertisements.

FOR SALE.

A FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT.

THAT fine, spacious Residence, situated at the west of No. 48 Madison street. For particulars, inquire of, or apply to Mrs. A. O. Harris, corner Third and Madison, or to W. P. Proudfit, 9 Monroe street.
Ledger copy. aug13

COTTON AND COMMISSION.

P. LANE, Of P. Lane & Co. VIRGIL V. MOORE, Late Moore, Whitfield & Co.

LANE, MOORE & CO.,

Cotton Factors
—AND—
General Commission Merchants,

No. 1 Howard's Row,
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

Liberal cash advances made on consignments. aug13

AUCTION SALES.

Immense Trade Sale of
DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, CLOTHING, BOOTS, SHOES, CUTLERY and GLASSWARE AT AUCTION.
On Tuesday Morning, August 17, 1869, AT TEN O'CLOCK A.M.
—BY—
GOTTLIEB & EZEKIEL, Wholesale Auctioneers,
aug13 Corner Second and Adams streets.

Auction Sale.

ON FRIDAY MORNING, 9 o'clock, we will sell at our Salesroom, elegant Rosewood Furniture, choice Library, splendid Engravings, Parlor Ornaments, etc., of a family changing residence.
aug13 ROYSTER, TREZEVANT & CO.

LUMBER AT AUCTION.

WE will sell, on Saturday, the 14th instant,
70,000 feet Lumber,
Being the lumber contained in the Velocipede Rink, corner Third and Adams streets. Sale positive and without reserve, on the premises, at 10 o'clock. M. C. CAYCE & CO.,
aug10 Auctioneers.

SCHOOLS.

MEMPHIS LADIES' INSTITUTE
219 Desoto Street.
Miss M. P. SOUTHWORTH,
Mrs. FANNIE P. MCGEHEE, } Principals.
WILL open Wednesday, September 1st, 1869. For circulars apply at the book and music stores, or at the Institute. aug13

GLASS.

French Window Glass.

JUST received, per ship VINCENTES VAN PATTEN, direct from Antwerp,

1,500 boxes French Window Glass,

for all sizes, at prices to compete with American brands, and more superior in quality.
aug13 ORGILL BROS. & CO.

COAL AND WOOD.

J. J. McCARDY,

Dealer in Coal and Wood,

Office, 327 second street, bet. Court and Jefferson.
HAS for sale the best Pittsburg coal and the best quality of seasoned cordwood. aug10

INSURANCE.

PLANTERS'
INSURANCE COMPANY
OF MEMPHIS, TENN.

OFFICE—Corner Madison and Second.

J. G. LONSDALE, President.
D. W. POWBREED, Vice Pres't.
WALTER A. GOODMAN, Sec'y.

DAILY AVALANCHE.

FRIDAY : : : : : : AUGUST 13, 1869

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITY AND BOARD OF SCHOOL VISITORS.

All Business Letters should be addressed to "AVALANCHE," Avalanche Building, Memphis, Tenn. 21

Notice to the Public.—All advertisements from this date will be cash, and must be paid for before they are inserted except regular advertisers, whose bills will be presented every two weeks. These terms will be rigidly adhered to.

The Daily AVALANCHE is filed regularly at the following places and hotels:
Albany Board of Trade, New York.
Baltimore Board of Trade, Baltimore.
Baltimore Corn and Flour Exchange, Baltimore.
Boston Board of Trade, Boston.
Boston Corn Exchange, Boston.
Buffalo Board of Trade, Buffalo.
Charleston Board of Trade, Charleston.
Chicago Board of Trade, Chicago.
Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce, Cincinnati, O.
Cleveland Board of Trade, Cleveland, O.
Detroit Board of Trade, Detroit, Mich.
Dubuque Board of Trade, Iowa.
Louisville Board of Trade, Louisville, Kentucky.
Memphis Chamber of Commerce, Tenn.
Minneapolis Board of Trade, Minneapolis, Minnesota.
Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce, Milwaukee, Wis.
New York Produce Exchange, New York city.
New York Chamber of Commerce, New York city.
Newark Board of Trade, Newark, N. J.
Oswego Board of Trade, Oswego, N. Y.
Philadelphia Commercial Exchange, Philadelphia, Pa.
Philadelphia Board of Trade, Philadelphia, Pa.
Pittsburg Board of Trade, Pittsburg, Pa.
Portland Board of Trade, Portland, Me.
Richmond Chamber of Commerce, Richmond, Virginia.
St. Louis Board of Trade, St. Louis, Missouri.
St. Louis Union Merchants' Exchange, St. Louis, Missouri.
St. Paul Chamber of Commerce, St. Paul, Minnesota.
Toledo Board of Trade, Toledo, Ohio.
Wilmington Board of Trade, Wilmington, Delaware.
Cairo Chamber of Commerce, Cairo, Illinois.
Stacey House, Nashville.
Donegan House, Huntsville, Alabama.
Huntsville Hotel, Huntsville, Alabama.
St. Cloud Hotel, Nashville, Tennessee
Astor House, New York City.
St. Nicholas Hotel, New York City.
Spencer House, Cincinnati, Ohio.
St. James Hotel, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Burnett House, " "
Henrie House, " "
Louisville Hotel, Louisville, Ky.
National Hotle, Louisville, Ky.
Fremont House, Chicago, Illinois.
Laclede Hotel, St. Louis, Mo.
St. Charles Hotel, " "
Spotswood Hotel, Richmond, Va.
Lamar House, Knoxville, Tenn.
St. Charles Hotel, Cairo, Illinois.
Parker House, Boston, Mass.

We have received assurances from the secretaries of most of these boards and proprietors of hotels that files have been prepared and will be kept for that especial purpose. We make this known that any of our home readers traveling abroad may know where to look for the AVALANCHE.

G. G. Lea will confer a favor by calling at the AVALANCHE counting-room.

OWNER wanted for one very fine red cow. Apply to Police Headquarters, No. 4½ Madison street. 3t

Crittenden county, Arkansas, scrip for sale. Apply to Brooks & Neely, 276 Front street. 3t

Grand game of base ball to-day between the Southern Base Ball Club of New Orleans, and the Bluff City. Game called at half-past two. Ladies free.

NOTICE.—We want a well bored, and would be glad to hear from C. E. Peabody & Co., formerly located at 252 Front street. Call at No. 22 Jefferson street.

TIMELY ATTENTION.—If you are troubled with your feet having corns or bunions, ingrowing nails, or other painful torments of the feet, remember that Dr. Lane is at the Peabody Hotel.

A genteel private family, having two eligible, well furnished rooms, willing to board a family of three adults, may hear of acceptable parties by addressing "Permanent," through the post-office for three days. Best references. Boarding-house not wanted. 3t

TO MY OLD CUSTOMERS AND FRIENDS.—When you need any choice family groceries, or anything in the feed line, you can find me at all times with Mr. Geo. Kellogg, No. 414 Main street, just north of Beale, where I will be pleased to wait on you, and guarantee entire satisfaction. Please give me a call, and see if I can please you. [3t] GEO. B. BECKTELL.

DEATH OF A MERCHANT.—Mr. N. H. Kirkley, of the firm of Joyner & Kirkley, of this city, died in Sidney, Ohio, on the 6th instant. Only a short time since he was called away from business to attend the bedside of a sick child in the former place. He expected to be absent a few days, but was taken ill and died suddenly. Mr. Kirkley had resided several years in Memphis, and was much esteemed by all holding personal or business relations with him. To his bereft family we extend a heartfelt condolence.

BUSINESS CHANGE.—The firm of Moore, Whitfield & Co. having been dissolved, in consequence of the decease of Mr. Whitfield, has been changed to Lane, Moore & Co., by the accession of F. Lane, Esq., an old and experienced operator in cotton. The new firm will continue at No. 1 Howard row, in the transaction of a cotton and general commission business. We commend the gentlemen composing it to our friends in the country, as high-toned, honorable, enterprising and eminently deserving of patronage.

Hume F. Hill, Esq., has received the appointment of Notary Public, in place of Mr. H. P. Woodard, deceased. A better appointment could not have been made. 'Squire Hill has been a leading Justice of the Peace, and is Commissioner for nearly all the States, and has been Notary Public in Memphis for twenty years; is an old citizen, and has the general public confidence, and that of banking and business men of all classes. We congratulate the public upon his appointment, and will answer for the faithful discharge of the duties of his office.

ASTRONOMICAL.—For ten years past astronomers have told us that during the months of July, August and September, in this year, the most wonderful comet the world has ever known, would appear. This comet is on time. It is now to be seen, astronomers assert, with the naked eye, any clear night, in the northern part of the heavens, between eleven and twelve o'clock, and from that time till the morning star rises. Astronomers assure us that this comet will approach nearer the earth than any comet ever did before, and that either the earth or the comet will have to change its course, or a collision is inevitable. This comet is said to be many thousand times larger than the earth. It is a solid mass of fire, with a tail of fire that would reach around the earth more than a hundred times, and a collision with our planet is not an event to be very ardently desired.

The Courts.

CRIMINAL COURT.—*H. E. Hudson, Judge.*—This court met at nine o'clock, and proceeded to try Andrew Jackson, indicted for grand larceny. The case went to the jury in a very short time, and after a short deliberation the jury returned a verdict of guilty, and fixed the punishment at three years in the penitentiary.

The next case called for trial was that of the State against William Johnson, indicted for grand larceny. In this case the jury returned a verdict of not guilty. Colonel John Bullock then offered some resolutions, passed at a meeting of the Memphis bar as tribute of respect to the memory of James T. Peyton, a deceased member of the bar, with a request that the resolutions be made a part of the record of the court, and that the court adjourn for the day out of respect for the deceased brother. The resolutions were made a part of the record, and the court adjourned until this morning as a token of respect to the memory of the departed brother.

To-day the regular calendar will be called.

THE CONFEDERATE SOCIETY.

Proceedings of the Meeting at Stillman Hall Last Night.

The regular semi-monthly meeting of the Confederate Soldiers' Relief and Historical Society was held last evening in Stillman Hall, on Second street. Ex-Governor Harris, President, occupied the Chair, and Colonel John W. Dawson officiated as Secretary.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

The President said the reports of committees would be first in order.

A ROOM FOR MEETINGS.

The Secretary, Colonel J. W. Dawson, from the Committee appointed to secure a suitable room for holding the meetings of the Association, reported that they considered Stillman Hall the best place for that purpose, but as Mr. Overton was out of town, they had been unable to learn the rent the Society would be required to pay. They, however, considered that it would be reasonable.

The report was adopted, and the committee requested to continue their labors.

NEW MEMBERS.

Captain W. A. Woodward, from the Committee on Credentials, reported the names of twelve new members of the society. Adopted.

THE PICNIC.

Mr. F. L. James, from the Picnic Committee, reported the proceedings of the committee up to the present time, which have already been published relative to the great picnic, which comes of Saturday the 21st instant, at James' Park. The committee have been in communication with Hon. J. L. P. Sneed, of Somerville, requesting him to deliver an oration on the occasion. On motion, the report was adopted.

THE MONUMENT FUND.

Mr. F. L. James, from the committee appointed to correspond with the ladies having charge of the Monument Fund, reported that they had performed that duty, and had received the following communication from Mrs. Gallaway, but he would only read that portion having reference to the Monument Fund, which he did:

MEMPHIS, July 31, 1869.

Mrs. M. C. Gallaway, President of the Ladies' Monumental Association:

DEAR MADAM: At the last regular meeting of the Confederate Soldiers' Relief and Historical Association, held Thursday evening, July 29th, the following preamble and resolution were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, There is a rumor current to the effect that in 1866 there was a certain tournament given for the benefit of a Confederate memorial fund, or some such object, at which said tournament twenty-two or twenty-three hundred dollars were realized, which sum was turned over to a committee of ladies to be utilized; and, whereas, three years have passed over and there has been no use made of the said money, and it is not known by those who contributed to the fund what has become of the said money; therefore, be it

Resolved, That a committee of three members of this association be appointed to wait on this committee of ladies and learn what disposition has been made of the said fund, and report the same to this association.

In obedience to the above, the undersigned, who were appointed on the committee therein provided for, have the honor to wait upon you, and most respectfully request you to impart to us the desired information.

Assuring you, Madame, of the utmost respect and consideration, we have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servants,

FRANK L. JAMES,
J. H. ERSKINE,
J. A. LOUDON,
Committee.

Messrs. Frank L. James, J. H. Erskine and J. A. Loudon, Committee of the Confederate Soldier Relief and Historical Association:

GENTLEMEN—Your communication of the 31st of July has been received, and I thank you for giving me an opportunity to give to the public all the information concerning the various benevolent enterprises of this city with which I have been connected. As there is no little misunderstanding respecting the various funds raised for the benefit of the Confederate soldier, and as I perceive that your Society has fallen into error, and do not clearly understand it, I take pleasure in giving to you the following detailed statements:

There are existing in this city the following organizations: The Confederate Soldiers' Relief Society; the Fanny Thurston Fund Society; the Home for the Homeless; the Confederate Monumental Fund Society. Of the first, second, and fourth, I was, and am, President; and of the Home for the Homeless I am President of its Board of Managers. Of the Confederate Soldiers' Relief Society I was elected President in February, 1866. The Society had been organized some time prior to my election, and when I entered upon my duties it had no funds on hand, and was heavily indebted to Messrs. Tate, Gill, Able, and to Messrs. Walker & Brothers—fully two thousand dollars. With the able help of Rev. J. W. Knott, who devoted himself to the cause with most extraordinary zeal, the Society was able to meet and discharge its liabilities; except, possibly, a small balance due Messrs. Walker & Brothers. Too much praise cannot be given Mr. Knott for his invaluable services in behalf of the maimed, suffering, and blind Confederate soldiers. The Finance Committee of this Society, composed of James Elder and other gentlemen, purchased of Mr. Cleaves a lot of seventeen acres of land on the Raleigh road, known as a part of the cotton tract. It is about four miles from the city. For this five thousand dollars cash was paid; and, the said committee made a contract with a Mr. Price to build on the lot, and gave him cash five hundred dollars, with which to buy lumber. As there was an unexpired lease on the lot, the building was not done, and the lot is still unimproved. This property still belongs to the Confederate Soldiers' Relief Society.

As President of the Society, I received from Shelby county, through the aid of C. C. Cummins, Esq., March 20th, 1867, $600; I paid out to Mrs. Dr. Grant, March 20th, 1867, $307 to 50 to pay grocery bills due Schofield & Co; Paid by myself for three years rent for house and lot of the Home for the Homeless, $292 50. Total, $600.

Mrs. E. H. Porter, President of the Home for the Homeless, and myself, as President of the Board of Managers of the same Society, after consulting with other members of the Society, agreed that the rent fund of $292 50 should be distributed among the destitute widows and orphans of the county, the original use for which it was granted. We did distribute this fund accordingly, during the fall of 1867, when the city was full of suffering from the ravages of yellow fever.

The Fanny Thurston Fund Society, received by me, as its President, on the 13th of June, 1867, $800—proceeds of a tournament held near the city during that month. This fund was increased by lectures, as follows:

February	14, 1867	....	$162 90
"	21, "	....	32 00
"	27, "	....	35 00
March	13, "	....	42 00
"	21, "	....	24 00
April	4, "	....	110 45
"	11, "	....	54 35
"	18, "	....	450 00
May	8, "	....	48 00
"	15, "	....	61 35
June	5, "	....	26 50
"	19, "	....	27 50
"	27, "	....	40 00
July	10, "	....	54 75
"	25, "	....	65 00
Total		....	$2040 70

This fund was for the benefit of the widows and orphans of Confederate soldiers, and for the Confederate soldiers in distress; and was expended by me and others as follows, to-wit:

MONEY PAID OUT.

Mrs. Law, rec'd, Apr. 30, 1867, 1st quarter,	$180 40
" " " May, June, July, 2d qr.	192 00
Mrs. Bryant, rec'd, Apr. 30, 1867, 1st qr.	179 40
" " rec'd, May, June, July, 2d qr.	79 25
Mrs. E. H. Porter, rec'd, Apr. 30, 1867, 1st qr.	92 00
" " rec'd, May, June, July, 2d qr.	129 00
Mrs. Dr. Grant, rec'd, Apr. 30, 1867, 1st qr.	95 00
" " rec'd, May, June, July, 2d qr.	173 00
Mrs. Pullen, rec'd, Apr. 30, 1867, 1st qr.	128 50
" " rec'd, May, June, July, 2d qr.	121 00
Mrs. G. P. Foute, Apr. 30, 1867, 1st qr.	56 00
" " rec'd, May, June, July, 2d qr.	82 00
Mrs. Sallie B. Ford, rec'd, Apr. 30, 1867, 1st qr.	88 50
" " rec'd, May, June, July, 2d qr.	66 00
Mrs. Turley, rec'd, Feb. 14, 1867, 1st qr.	15 00
" " rec'd, May, June, July, 2d qr.	67 00
Mrs. M. C. Gallaway—Apr. 30, 1867	189 75
Mrs. Law—Feb., 1867	27 25
" Ford— " "	15 00
" Bryant— " "	75 00
" Porter— " "	15 00
" Grant— " "	15 00
Total	$2306 21

CONFEDERATE MONUMENTAL FUND SOCIETY.

On the 28th day of April, 1866, the Confederate Monumental Fund Society was organized. The plan and object of this society had been discussed and agreed upon in the Relief Society. I was elected the President, and was compelled to act also as Treasurer. It was agreed that a fund of at least $5000 should be raised to build in Elmwood cemetery a monument to the memory of the Confederate dead. The entire cost of the monument was estimated at $10,000. On the 28th day of April, 1866, the first decoration-day observed in Memphis, there was collected $1000, and in May following there was a tournament held near the city for the sole purpose of appropriating the proceeds to the monument fund. From this was realized the sum of $1068 75, paid to me in two sums—$818 75 on the 15th of May, and on the 19th of July, $250—making in all $2068 75. This was deposited in the DeSoto bank till September. The Federal Government had made open hostility to the building of this monument, and the State, through Governor Brownlow, forbid the erection of any tribute to the memory of the Confederate dead. The work was not commenced, as was a similar labor of love in Sommerville, under the direction of General J. L. T. Sneed. At a meeting in September of the society, I was instructed to put the money into an interest-bearing note, which I did, and the note was received and approved by the society, intending to call it in whenever the work of building the monument should be determined on. In 1867, on the annual decoration day, another collection was made, and the sum of forty dollars raised. This sum was handed by me to Mr. Wiley B. Miller, to be expended by him in adorning and beautifying the graves. His correspondence upon this subject is herewith transmitted, and will explain itself.

In 1868, on decoration day, the society collected thirty-four dollars. Of this I paid out for a stand, platform and seats six dollars, and twenty-eight dollars to Samuel Phillips, Superintendent of Elmwood cemetery, for roses for the graves. His letter is also transmitted for more full information. This year no collection was made.

All the facts set forth have been collected from memory, memoranda, books and papers, and from those associated with me. Being President of three different societies, whose labors frequently interwove, and the President of the board of managers of a fourth, my duties were many, and often onerous, but never disagreeable. From the beginning of 1866 I have been engaged in the discharge of these works of love and devotion, even to the exclusion of almost everything else. And I am still willing to devote the remnant of my years to make comfortable the suffering living, and to perpetuate the memory of the departed who died for the South. It has been suggested that on next decoration day the foundation stone of the monument be laid, and the money on hand be expended as far as it will go, since no opposition, it is believed, will be interposed either by the State or Federal Governments.

The Confederate Soldier Relief and Historical Association may be able and willing to assist in this great work of love and duty of the Confederate Monumental Fund Society. I hope to live long enough to see the object of the organization consummated; and any co-operation which your association can extend will be gladly accepted and appreciated by the ladies.

The fund belonging to the Monumental Society has been safely invested and is drawing interest. I pledge that honesty (which this expose of my transaction will show), has never been compromised in raising and disbursing many thousand dollars for the distressed; that the money shall be promptly forthcoming when the Society requires its use for the object for which it was raised. For three years I was a beggar upon the street for the Confederate soldier. So importunate and frequent were my visits, that a liberal and generous-hearted people grew wearing of giving, and self-respect induced me to retire when my frequent visits became distasteful. Notwithstanding my services have been requited by vague and unjust surmises, I pledge myself and the ladies of Memphis to give you all our aid in the noble object for which your society was organized.

I have been as explicit and accurate as my poor memory, aided by kind friends enables me to be, and I again thank you for giving this opportunity to make known through you to the public the facts in my possession relating to the various benevolent societies of this city, and all organized for the benefit of the poor, the widow and the orphan of the Confederate soldier, and to preserve the names of the dead heroes and make them immortal.

I would remark that the Rev. Mr. Miller, of Owensburg, Kentucky, sent me by letter $160—the proceeds raised for the benefit of the Confederate soldiers, widows and orphans—which amount was paid over to Mrs. Dr. Grant, and that liberal-hearted lady distributed it among the distressed, for whom she has ever shown that sympathy which should characterize the Christian and the philanthropist.

I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully,
MRS. M. C. GALLAWAY.

ELMWOOD CEMETERY,
MEMPHIS, TENN., February 27, 1869.

MRS. GALLAWAY—*Dear Madam*: Last summer you requested me to procure roses to plant on the graves of the Confederate soldiers. Our gardener failed in growing them, but I can get them for $15 per hundred, which, I think very reasonable, and will not charge anything for the planting or preparing the ground. I wish to plant them early in March, so that they will come into bloom in the middle of April, and wish to hear from you if you are willing to pay the price (fifteen dollars per hundred), and if I will have them set out. Very respectfully,
SAMUEL W. PHILLIPS.

MEMPHIS, March 22, 1868.

Mrs. M. C. Gallaway, President, etc.:

DEAR MADAM—I have finished the trust you were kind enough to place in my hands, and I annex account and enclose four dollars and forty cents, being the balance of the money you lent me. The trees are small, and are not intended for immediate show, my observation being that large ones grow the wrong way—downward. When they are three years older I think a good picturesque effect will be produced, if they are not too thick, which is the only thing I fear.

Respectfully, W. B. MILLER.

Mrs. M. C. Gallaway, President, etc.,
To W. B. Miller, Dr.

Feb. 20, 1868, thirty magnolias, 66⅔	$20 00
Feb 23, 1868, drayage	1 50
March, 2, 1868, thirty hemlocks, and carriage by express, 44⅓	13 30
March 2, 1868, postage and cars	80
March 2, 1868, check to her order	4 40
	$40 00

CREDIT.

Feb. 11, 1868, by chash to Mr. Lenow	$40 00

On motion, the report of the committee was adopted and the committee discharged.

THE CONFEDERATE DEAD.

Mr. F. L. James, from the committee appointed to correspond with the Federal Government relative to the Confederate dead buried in Arlington and other cemeteries, asked for further time to report. Granted.

PROPOSED BENEFIT.

The President submitted a communication from Mr. M. McKeough, proprietor of the Peabody Hotel billiard rooms, offering the proceeds of his rooms for any day and night that might be selected for the benefit of the Society, and asking that a committee be appointed to fix the day and make the necessary arrangements.

Colonel J. H. Edmondson moved that the offer of Mr. McKeough be accepted, and the thanks of the Society tendered him for his generous offer; and that a committee of three be appointed to make the necessary arrangements. Carried; and

The chair appointed as such committee Colonel J. H. Edmondson, General Anderson and Dr. J. H. Erskine.

THANKS.

Mr. James submitted the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the unanimous thanks of this association be tendered to Messrs. Farris and Harkey for their generous offer of James' Park for the picnic on the 21st instant, they having offered the same free of all charges.

THE CONFEDERATE MONUMENT.

Mr. R. D. Frazer submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, In view of the suggestions contained in Mrs. Gallaway's letter, that the corner-stone of the monument to the Confederate dead be laid on next Commemoration Day, I move that a committee of such members as the chairman may name be appointed, and designated as the "Monumental Committee," to confer with and co-operate with the Monumental Association, preparatory to laying said corner-stone. This committee to be a standing committee until said corner-stone is laid.

The resolution was adopted, and the Chair appointed the following committee: Colonel R. D. Frazer, Dr. R. W. Mitchell, Colonel J. H. Edmondson, Captain R. J. Black and Mr. Chas. Locke.

THE EDUCATION OF CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS' ORPHAN CHILDREN.

Mr. Moode submitted the following:

WHEREAS, This association having been organized for, and entertaining a view toward, assisting widows and orphans as far as power lay in their hands; and whereas there exists many destitute widows and ignorant children who are desirous of assistance, both pecuniarily and educationally,

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to visit the most indigent families of Confederate soldiers of this city, and ascertain the number of children that need help toward education; and that the committee make suitable arrangements for their tuition and the purchase of necessary books.

Mr. Moode stated that Dr. Collins, president of the State Female College, had offered to educate fifty orphan children if the society would provide the necessary books for their use in the Institution.

Dr. Mitchell moved that the committee consist of a member of the society from each ward, who would make the necessary inquiries. Carried.

The President said he would appoint a special committee, consisting of Dr. Mitchell, Captain Goodman and Mr. H. C. Moode, to select the committee of ten.

NEW MEMBERS.

A number of applications for membership were referred to the Committee on Credentials.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY.

On motion of Colonel J. W. Dawson, Mr. Raphael Semmes, jr., was unanimously elected Assistant Secretary.

BOOKS.

On motion the Secretary was instructed to furnish books and stationery for the various committees of the Society.

COMPLIMENTARY TICKETS.

Mr. Loudon moved that no complimentary tickets be issued for the picnic.

Mr. James said the matter belonged to the Picnic Committee, and had already been attended to.

The Chair decided the question in order, and said the Society had the right to istruct any committee they had raised.

Mr. Loudon withdrew the resolution.

The President submitted the prospectus of the Southern Historical Society lately established in New Orleans, and requesting that State and District Auxiliary Societies be organized. The object of the society is to collect historical facts relative to the war.

Major Frazer moved that the document be referred to the Historical Committee. Carried.

The meeting then adjourned till next Thursday evening.

News in Brief.

Colonel J. P. Pryor is in the city.

Mr. Fred Thiebaud, the well-known restaurateur, is seriously ill at Hot Springs, Arkansas.

It is understood Mr. S. P. Reed has been agreed upon as cashier of the Union and Planters' Bank. An excellent selection.

Our cotton seed oil mills have produced about 4000 barrels of oil during the season now drawing to a close. Scarcity of seed has compelled all but one to stop.

Bill Johnson, a negro, thrashed his wife on Wednesday. Yesterday Justice Norton fined him five dollars for the luxury, and ordered him to give bonds that he would behave better in the future.

A colored drayman named Ed. Fisher was was caught in the act of stealing a quantity of shingles belonging to Mrs. M. J. Carroll, Wednesday. He was committed to jail, and will have a hearing before Justice Milliard to-day.

There is much complaint about freight charges on our railroads. A country merchant demonstrated yesterday that goods can be shipped from Cincinnati or Louisville to Collierville per rail as cheap as from Memphis. We must have reform.

Amanda Richmond and Mary Jane Porter had a "falling out" yesterday morning, in the course of which Amanda assaulted Mary Jane. 'Squire Kiernan will hear Mary Jane's version of the affair today, and also Amanda's ground of defense.

Only three million brick were made in Memphis the past season, against sixty-five million in 1866. A brisk demand from the country has been experienced of late, however, and kiln owners are much encouraged in contemplation of the future.

Jack Cochran, a member of the colored brigade, helped himself to a quantity of corn belonging to Messrs. Smith & Cox. Jack was captured yesterday and brought before Justice Kiernan, who, after hearing the evidence, committed him for trial at the coming term of the Criminal Court.

A young negro named Patterson was arrested by Officer Woods, yesterday, on the charge of being the ringleader of a band of rioters in Somerville in the year 1867. He was committed to jail by Justice Millard to await the action of the Fayette county authorities.

A girl named Winnifred McManaman committed the heroic act of whipping James Maloney yesterday. James got out a warrant for Winnifred's arrest, in which he charges that she assaulted him with the intent to kill him. 'Squire Kiernan will take the weighty matter under consideration to-day.

A portion of the building in course of erection at the corner of Front and Madison streets, and extending back to the alley, has been purchased for the use of the new Union and Planters' Bank, which is to go into operation in September. It corners on the alley and fronts about twenty feet on Madison street. The price was $30,000 in bank stock.

Two negroes, named respectively Elijah Bradford and Robert Allen, were accused before Justice Griffith yesterday with aiding and abetting Henry Johnson in an assault on a colored man by the name of Alfred Long, with intent to kill him. The charge was fully proved, and both were committed for trial at the present term of the Criminal Court. Johnson was committed for trial on Wednesday.

The ladies of the third Presbyterian Church will give a grand festival on Friday evening, in aid of the funds of the church, in the cottage on Seventh street, opposite the Ford Place, and in the rear of the brick church in Chelsea. Superb ice-cream, with other excellent refreshments, will be served from five o'clock in the evening till ten at night. As the congregation requires a helping hand, it is to be hoped that there will be a large attendance of the members of other religious denominations. A kind invitation is extended to all.

The members of the Southern Base Ball Club arrived in the city yesterday by train, to play a match game with the Bluff City Club, of Memphis, at the race course to-day. They are domiciled at the "Peabody," and are registered as follows: James J. Wall, R. E. Warren, G. T. Crawford, W. McNamara, John J. Ward, C. A. O'Keefe, James Hennessey, C. D. Brandenburg, J. C. Braddendorf, Fred. Fay, John S. Fawnrey, Phil. Donovan, Nick Larkin, W. K. Chandler, John Hanafy, E. A. Fay and E. J. Thitsault. The game, which is certain to be interesting, will come off at the Memphis Association Course, and be certain to be largely attended.

GENTLEMEN, PLEASE TAKE NOTICE.—Just received, another large lot of British half hose, at $4 00 per dozen; gents' linen handkerchiefs, $1 50 per dozen; puff bosom shirts, $2; gauze undershirts, $1 25.
M. KRAUS, & Co.,
tf Corner Main and Adams sts.

"OLD FOLKS."

Annual Reunion of the "Old Folks at Home" at Raleigh.

Address by General Marcus J. Wright—Music, Dancing, and a Good Time Generally.

The grand anniversary barbecue and picnic under the auspices of the "Old Folks" Society of Shelby county, was held yesterday in a shady grove near Bartlett station, on the Memphis and Ohio Railroad. The weather was all that could be desired, although those who took part in the dancing, which was the principal amusement, must have occasionally wished that "old Sol" would not shine quite so bright, and that his rays would not fall so intensely on their devoted heads. The attendance, which far exceeded the most sanguine expectations of the officers of the society, was variously estimated at from five to seven thousand persons, old and young, big and little, male and female, but the first-named figure is perhaps nearest the mark. The arrangements of the indefatigable Superintendent of the Memphis and Ohio Railroad were so complete that the vast assemblage were conveyed to and from the picnic grounds by trains every hour during the day and night, and without a single accident to mar the general pleasures of the day.

A large number of persons from various parts of the country arrived on the grounds at an early hour in the forenoon, in wagons, carriages and buggies, and almost every kind of vehicle, while many of the stalwart young farmers and planters rode to the grand rendezvous on horseback. The arrangements for the barbecue were soon commenced and preparations made to "feed the multitude" on a most extensive scale.

While the meats were being barbecued in the long pits, the younger portion of the crowd which had arrived on the ground opened the ball by a quadrille to the stirring music of Frank's capital string band. Polkas, waltzes and cotillions followed in rapid succession until noon, when a general movement was made by the crowd, and amid cheering the "Old Folks," headed by their hale, hearty and whole-souled President, Colonel Charles D. McLean, ascended the platform to listen to the exercises of the day.

REMARKS OF PRESIDENT M'LEAN.

President McLean, who was received with a genuine burst of cheering, in opening the proceedings, spoke to the following effect: "Ladies and gentlemen—I welcome you heartily to the anniversary barbecue of the "Old Folks at Home." On the occasion of our former anniversaries we had wet weather, but it is my opinion that to-day the weather will be pleasant, and therefore you can all enjoy yourselves "the best in the world." [Loud cheers and laughter.] I mean exactly what I say on this occasion, and you need have no fear of getting wet. You will now have the pleasure of listening to an address from General Marcus J. Wright, which you will find "the best in the world." [Loud cheers.]

ADDRESS BY GENERAL MARCUS J. WRIGHT.

General Wright, on coming forward, was cordially received. He addressed the assembly as follows:

We have assembled here to-day to celebrate the anniversary of the Society of "Old Folks at Home," a society which was organized in the year 1857, having for its objects, among other things, "to rescue from oblivion the past history of our county and city, and preserve and collect the memories of the earlier and later lives of the hardy and reverend pioneers who came here to woo from the wilderness our present heritage; and to transmit from sire to son authentic and reliable records of the events which, in the past, have characterized our progress, and the names and virtues of those who have devoted their energies and talents to the development of our resources; and to cultivate among their successors the genial good feeling which should exist among those who were the common sharers of the privations of an early border life."

Mr. Bancroft, in his admirable history, concludes that one of the Chickasaw Bluffs is the point where DeSoto first set foot on the banks of the Mississippi. We, in adopting this theory, can and may with good reason suppose that that point is where the city of Memphis now stands. Three centuries ago, then, we can look with imagination and behold the awe, curiosity and fear with which the red man of the forest was struck on beholding DeSoto and his Spanish warriors, clad in European vestments and armor, moving in solemn procession to the banks of the great "Father of Waters." The historian informs us that at this time the country was suffering greatly for want of rain, and that the chief of the Indians, accompanied by his principal warriors, approached DeSoto and told him that inasmuch as they (the Spaniards) were so much superior to the Indians in prowess and arms, that the God of the Spaniards must be better than the God of the Indians. They therefore besought him that he would pray to the God of the palefaces to send them rain, for their fields were parched for want of moisture. DeSoto replied, that although he and his followers were sinners, yet they would supplicate their God, the Father of Mercies, to show mercy unto them.

In the presence of the Indian chieftain, DeSoto then ordered his carpenter to cut down one of the largest and tallest trees in the forest, and fashion it in the shape of a cross. This was soon done, and it was placed on the top of one of the highest points in the vicinity. DeSoto then ordered that all, both Spaniards and Indians, should join in a solemn procession to the cross. The chief the Indians walked side by side with DeSoto; before them went a choir of priests and friars chanting the litany, while the soldiers responded. The procession, in which were more than a thousand persons, Spaniards and Indians, moved slowly and solemnly along until it arrived before the cross, where all sank upon their knees. Two or three prayers were now offered up; they then arose, and, two by two, approached the holy emblem, bent the knee before it and kissed it. On the river and the opposite shores were collected 15,000 or 20,000 savages of both sexes and all ages, wrapped in wonder at this strange and imposing ceremony. With their arms extended and their hands raised they watched every movement of the Spaniards; ever and anon they raised their eyes to Heaven, and made signs with their faces and their hands, as if asking God to listen to the Christians' prayer. Then would they raise a low and wailing cry, like people in excessive grief, echoed by the plaintive murmur of their children's voices. DeSoto and his followers were moved to tenderness to behold in a strange and heathen land a savage people worshipping with such deep humility and tears the emblem of our redemption. In the same order the procession returned, the priests chanting forth *Te Deum Laudamus*, and with this closed the solemnities of the day. "God, in his mercy," says the Spanish chronicler, "willing to show these poor, ignorant heathens that He listeneth to all those who call upon Him in truth, sent down in the middle of the ensuing night a plentiful rain, which made glad the waste places and gave great joy to the Indians."

The Indian Chieftian with his warriors, astonished and overjoyed at this unhoped-for blessing, formed a procession in imitation of the Christians and repaired to DeSoto to express gratitude for the kindness of the Christian God. "It is a reflection," says the historian, "replete with interest that three centuries ago the type of our beautiful religion was planted on the banks of the Mississippi river, and that its then silent forests were awakened by the Christian's hymn of gratitude and praise." But yet the real dawning was afar off from the benighted Valley of the Mississippi. For over two hundred years after the events just related sombre forests shed a melancholy grandeur over the useless magnificence of nature, in the country about us, and hid in their deep shades the rich soil which the sun of heaven had never warmed. The wanton grapevine, seeming by its own power to have sprung from the earth and to have fastened its leafy coils to the tops of the tallest trees, waved in the air with every breeze like the loosened shrouds of a great ship. Giant trees were to be seen breaking from their root in the marshy soil, and threatening to fall with the rude gust, whilst the ground was strewn with the ruins of former forests, over which a profusion of wild flowers wasted their freshness, in mockery of the surrounding gloom! Huge reptiles sported in the stagnant pools, or crawled unharmed over piles of mouldering trees; the spotted deer couched among the thickets, but not to hide; for there was no pursuer, and there were none but wild animals to crop the uncut herbage of the soil. Silence reigned unbroken, except by the flight of land birds or the flapping of the water fowl; or rendered more dismal by the howl of the beast of prey; the streams unlimited to a channel, spread over sand bars tufted with copses of willow, or waded through wastes of reeds, or slowly or surely undermined the groups of sycamores that grew by their side. The smaller brooks spread into sedgy swamps, overhung with clouds of musquitoes; masses of decaying vegetation fed the exhalations with the seeds of pestilence, and made the balmy air of summer evening, deadly as it seemed grateful; vegetable life and death were mingled hideously together, and the horrors of corruption frowned on the fruitless fertility of uncultivated nature.

And man, to whom was given dominion of the beasts of the field, the birds of the air and the fishes of the sea, the occupant of the soil—the red man of the forest—was wild as the savage scene; in harmony with the rude nature by which he was surrounded, a vagrant on the face of the earth and in continual warfare with his fellow man. The bark of the birch was his canoe, strings of shells his ornaments, his record and his coin, and the roots of the forest his chief resource for food. His knowledge in architecture was surpassed both in skill and durability by the beaver. Bended saplings were the beams of his house, the branches and barks of trees its roofs, and drifts of forest leaves his bed. His religion was the adoration of nature; his morals, the promptings of undisciplined instinct; disputing with the wolves and bears the lordship of the soil, and dividing with the squirrels the wild fruits with which the soil abounded.

Such was the country, my friends, that the Old Folks (so many of whom, and their descendants, I am glad to meet here to-day) came into from other and cultivated regions, leaving behind all the comforts of civilization, and with brave hearts and strong arms rescued it from a wilderness and made it the fairest country beneath the blue vault of heaven.

Look around you now. Behold the beautiful and growing young city of Memphis, with her 70,000 population and her immense trade, where erst the Spaniard and the red man raised the huge cross. See how the earth now glows with the colors of civilization. The banks of the streams are enamelled with the richest grasses; woodland and cultivated fields are harmoniously blended; birds of spring find their delight in orchards and trim gardens, variegated with the choicest plants from almost every zone, while the brilliant flowers of the tropics bloom from windows of the green-house and parlor. The farmer, living like a good neighbor near the fields he cultivates, glories in the fruitfulness of the valleys, and counts with honest exultation the flocks and herds that graze on the adjoining hills. The thorn has given way to the rosebush; the cultivated vine climbs over the rocks where the brood of serpents used to nestle, while industry smiles on the changes she has wrought, and inhales the bland air which now bears fragrance and health upon its wings.

And man is still in harmony with nature, which he has subdued, cultivated, and adorned. For *him* the rivers that flow to thr remotest climes mingle their water for *him*; the lakes gain new outlets to the ocean for *him*, the arch spans the flood, and science spreads iron pathways to the recent wilderness. For him the hills yield up the shining marble and enduring granite, for him the forests of the interior come down in immense rafts; for him the marts of the city gather the produce of every clime, and libraries collect the works of every language and age.

The passions of society are chastened into purity, manners are made benevolent by civilization, and the virtue of the country is accounted the safest guardian of its peace. An active daily press, vigilant from party interests, free to the fullest extent, watches the progress of society, and communicates every fact that can interest humanity and the genius of letters begins to unfold his powers in the warm sunshine of public favor. And while idle curiosity may walk in the shady avenues, and speculate on the coming time, commerce pushes its wharves into the sea, blocks up its wide rivers with its noble fleets, and sending its boats and its ships—the pride of naval architecture—to every clime, defies every wind, outrides every tempest, and invades every zone.

These, fellow-citizens, are the fruits of the labors of the pioneers—the old folks whose anniversary we celebrate to-day. For while the patriot may point with enthusiastic pride to those self-sacrificing spirits who have poured out their blood in defense of human rights and human liberty; while the schools of philosophy may glow with ecstacy at the names of their great teachers and founders; while the loud anthems of outbursting praise may swell in honor of the great ones of the earth, who have made themselves useful and the friends of their race, and the sculptured monument may raise its lofty head to Heaven, to tell of sleeping but undying worth, whose sod is pressed beneath it, we feel that we can, with honest pride and real justice, sing peans to their praise, and remember with pride and gratitude the worth of those whose works are before us, and all around us, and whose enduring monuments, more lasting than marble or brass, are in each of our hearts.

Who does not know, and remember, and hear with pride the names of Anderson, Carr, Winchester, Sweeney, McLean, Rose, Houston, Holt, Joiner, Bettis, Banks, Bolston, Roselle, Giles, Brooks, Ragland, Mageveny, Rawlings, Lawrence, Titus, Ferguson, Saffrand, Ralston, Christian, Cobb, Leak, Peribert, Reeves, Smith, Prescott, Peyton, Park, McKean, and many others whose very names are synonyms of honesty, integrity, and enterprise? And these men, fellow-citizens, were not only willing to endure the hardships, toils and dangers of a border life, but when the tocsin of war was sounded they rushed into the ranks of the defenders of their country, and many of them sealed their devotion with their blood. You see before you to-day some of these "old folks," the survivors of the war of 1812. May I not say to them that the land which your toils and labors have blessed, the paradise created by you from a wilderness and defended by your arms, shall attest your worth and prolong your names and memories to the remotest generation, and when, in the course of nature, it shall please God to call you from the walks of men, you can rest in your narrow bed, with the assurance that

> "The very gales your names are sighing,"

and that though

> "The silent pillar, lone and gray,
> Claims kindred with your silent clay—
> Your spirits wrap the dusky mountain,
> Your memory sparkles over the fountain,
> The meanest rill, the mightiest river
> Roll mingling with your fame forever."

It is a goodly custom established by this society to pay at each anniversary meeting some tribute to the memories of those who have died in the preceding year, or who, have having died at some previous time, have not been mentioned on account of some inadvertence.

Complying with this custom, as your orator on this occasion, I mention the name of Colonel John Pope, well known to most of you. Colonel Pope was the highest type of the intelligent, public-spirited, country gentleman; a man of thorough cultivation and engaging manners, full of public spirit and christian charity. He has passed to the unseen world to which we are all hastening.

George L. Holmes, too, was well known to most of you as one of our most estimable and enterprising citizens; at one time a member of the Legislature, a cultivated farmer, a man of dignity and courtesy, commanding the respect of all around him. He, too, has gone from among us.

Colonel William Strong was known to many of you as one of the signers of the Constitution of Tennessee adopted in 1834. He it was who built the famous Military road on the opposite bank of the river, and was on the banks of the Mississippi, near New Madrid, during the earthquake, and actually saw the waters run up stream.

William P. Reaves was, perhaps, as widely known as any man in the country, living for many years within a short distance of this spot. He filled for several successive terms the office of Register of the county. He was a genial, kind-hearted man, and one of our best citizens.

John Reaves, a brother of the last-mentioned, though not so well known, was, perhaps, at the time of his death, one of the oldest, if not the oldest, male inhabitant of the county. It is believed that there is not a man now living who was here when Mr. Reaves came. He was a quiet, unobtrusive man, beloved by all who knew him.

John W. Fuller is a name well known on the records to the older citizens of this county. He held the important office of Clerk of the County Court for many years, and was one of our most esteemed citizens.

John Sweeney is connected with the earliest settlers of the city of Memphis. He built the first brick house ever erected in Memphis, and lived to see a flourishing city of the little village he found it. He was an industrious, thorough-going, active man, who had the esteem and good will of his neighbors.

Within the past year George Philler, Robert L. Smith, Samuel B. Williamson, Presley R. Peyton and Jesse H. McMahon have died.

Of George Philler, the quiet, upright business man, long identified with the growth of Memphis; of Robert L. Smith, long clerk of the Circuit Court, and afterward Sheriff of the county—a man whose honor and integrity no man questioned; of Samuel B. Williamson, the upright, fair-dealing, thorough business man; of Presley R. Peyton, the energetic, active, kind-natured, good neighbor—what can I say that most of you do not already know and feel in your hearts? They have gone from among us, pioneers to the spirit land where the good "Old Folks" of all ages have found a home with the blessed. Two years ago, standing as your orator on that occasion, Jesse H. McMahon commenced his beautiful address to you in these words:

> "Time rolls his ceaseless course. The race of yore,
> Who danced our infancy upon their knee,
> And told our marvelling boyhood legends store
> Of their strange ventures happ'd by land and sea,
> How they are faded from the things that be;
> How few, all weak and withered of their force,
> Wait on the verge of dark eternity
> Like stranded wrecks!—the tide returning hoarse
> To sweep them from our sight. Time rolls his ceaseless course."

How little any of that audience then thought that he stood there as a prophet, and that the returning tide was so soon to sweep him from our sight.

It would be pleasant to dwell at length upon the virtues and character of each of our dead friends, but the time I have alotted to myself will not permit it.

We came here to-day, my friends, neither clad in the habiliments of mystic rites, nor as an army with banners, but assembling together once a year beneath the genial glow of the vaulted heavens, we meet to greet each other as friends and neighbors, exchange salutations and good wishes, and endeavor to cement together still closer the friendship long existing of inheritance and those which are born of adversity, and to give earnest utterances of those feelings and friendship which, may we not fondly trust, are not only to last with our present uncertain existence, but to be again renewed and continued when we have passed the dark river which all must pass, and have reached the haven of the unseen hereafter. And after all, my friends, what is there in this life, either of fame, of honor, of glory or of riches, which is really worth the great struggle and battle of life without the kindly and warm grasp of the hand, the pleasant smile, the gentle words, and the honest and frank expression of neighborly kindness and friendship? We have all read in the Book of Books of him who journeyed from Jerusalem to Jerico, and fell among thieves of how he was beaten, bruised and robbed, and left by the wayside to die. We have read of the Levite who passed on the other side, merely casting a glance at his fellow mortal, but leaving him to his fate. Even the Priest, who professed to minister for the Most High God, passed by the poor wounded man, but offered no succor or help. But that same good book bears record that a certain Good Samaritan came where he was, and that when *he* saw him he had compassion on him, bound up his wounds, pouring in oil and wine, and brought him to an inn and took care of him. And this same Samaritan is held out to us by the great leader as the highest type of a neighbor and a man. I trust, my friends, that all of us feel that the lesson taught in this parable is one to be remembered, and cherished and acted on. We are associated together as friends and neighbors; we have known each other long; we have shared, to a good degree, the same privations and suffered in a common cause; let us not be to each other either Levites or hypocritical priests, but ready and willing at all times, as good Samaritans, to pour oil and wine upon the wounds of our neighbors, and to succor those who may fall by the way side.

We meet, as I have before remarked, as friends and neighbors; as citizens who have known each other long; who have for years resided on the same soil, and have enjoyed the same sunshine and shower, and suffered together the same trials and troubles. We meet here together, disregarding all differences in politics or religion, to interchange kindly greetings; for after all the imperfections of man; his prejudices and passions—there dwells deep in the human heart one aspiration—the aspiration for peace and good fellowship, and the enjoyment of the love and good will of his fellow men. For to the good and the true wars and strife are but the fewer stages of existence. Giving no real joys, triumph and glory are often shorn of the gratification they are expected to bring, by the deep-seated feeling of mad anger, injustice, tyranny and oppression, by which they are often won. War has its triumphs, it is true; but oh! what suffering, what heart-rending sorrow, is left in its trail; and glory, earthly glory, what is it? The shadow of a shadow—the unsubstantial stuff of which our dreams are born.

> "The boast of heraldry, the pomp of power;
> And all that beauty, all that wealth e'er gave,
> Await alike the inevitable hour—
> The path of glory leads but to the grave."

Should we not then endeavor, as far as in us lies, to cleanse ourselves from the rankling of discord and inordinate selfishness—to make flowers spring up amid the desert wastes of earth, and to make beauty and verdure cover the dark spots over which the genus of desolation has so lately held empire? Should we not endeavor to live honestly and uprightly; to be pure in our lives and our conversations; to be humane and charitable; to sympathize with the unfortunate and relieve their distresses? Let our boast as a society be, that we make good citizens, and faithful and enduring friends. Acting on these principles, which must ever commend themselves to pure and enlightened minds, can we not have an abiding hope that our society will be a beacon and a pride for the generations that succeed us? But in its progress and effects it will be unlike those great political convulsions which arise when the fierce indignation of an outraged and down-trodden people upheaves, throws and prostrates tyrants in the dust. No captives will be lead in chains, but victors and vanquished will become united in interest and sympathy, and commingle together as brethern of the same family. No triumphant chariot will roll on dripping with the blood of human sacrifice. No sacked cities, no towns smoking in ruins, no fields drenched in blood, will tell that rampant war had yoked the dragons of her iron car; but the sun of Heaven will shine upon us, and leave peace and joy and gladness along its brilliant trackway.

General Wright was frequently applauded during the delivery of his eloquent address, and retired amid loud cheers.

The President then announced an hour's intermission for dinner, and baskets were unpacked in every direction, while the long table under the greenwood trees literally groaned under the weight of beef and the broiled chickens and hams with which they were covered. All "fell to" with a will, and knives and forks were plied in a manner which was decidedly lively. After the fullest justice had been done to the splendid viands provided, dancing was resumed and kept up with the greatest zest until long after dark.

It was indeed pleasant to see the hale and hoary-headed sire threading the mazes of the dance with the loved and respected granddame, while the grandchildren looked on with cheerful glee at the way in which their grandparents had footed it right merrily in the days of "auld lang syne."

The barbecue was a success in every particular, and in every sense of the word, and, in the words of the worthy President, all who attended enjoyed themselves "the best in the world."

LADIES, PLEASE TAKE NOTICE.—Just received, a large lot of hoop skirts, 50c each; another lot corsets, $1; another lot ladies' hose, $1 75 per dozen; another lot linen towels, $1 50 per dozen; besides, we offer our entire stock at great bargains, to make room for fall trade. M. KRAUS & Co.,
tf Corner Main and Adams sts.

Buy your F. Y. shirts and furnishing goods of the manufacturers, Wiggans & Thorn 233 Main street. tf

Steamboats.

FOR CINCINNATI.

Memphis and Cincinnati Packet Company.
For Cairo, Louisville and Cincinnati.
ROBERT BURNS .... Stein, master
This fine passenger packet leaves FRIDAY, August 13, at 5 p.m.
LARRY HARMSTAD, Agent,
aug13 294 Madison street.

FOR NEW ORLEANS.

Regular Memphis and New Orleans Packet.
For Vicksburg, Natchez and New Orleans
PINK VARBLE .... ——, master
This new and splendid passenger leaves THIS DAY, August 13, at 5 p.m.
ELLIOTT & MILLER, Agents,
aug13 Foot of Jefferson street, Opposite Steamboat Landing.

FOR WHITE RIVER.

Memphis and White River Packet Company
Regular United States Mail Line.
For Helena, Friar's Point, Sunflower, Laconia, Carson's, Concordia, Clarendon, Duvall's Bluff, Little Rock, Hot Springs, Augusta, and Jacksonport.
NATOMA .... Davis, master
This fine passenger steamer leaves SATURDAY, August 14, at 5 p.m.
T. A. KENDIG, Agent,
aug13 304 Front street, Mosby Block.

FOR ARKANSAS RIVER.

Memphis and Arkansas River Packet Company.
Regular United States Mail Line.
For Helena, Napoleon, Pine Bluff, Little Rock and Fort Smith.
OZARK .... Blasdel, master
This elegant passenger steamer leaves FRIDAY, Aug. 13, at 5 p.m.
T. A. KENDIG, Agent,
aug12 304 Front street, Mosby Block.

FOR ST. FRANCIS RIVER.

Regular Memphis and St. Francis River Saturday Packet.
For Helena, Madison, Mariana and Wittsburg.
LINTON .... Ware, master
This fine passenger packet leaves every SATURDAY, at 5 p.m.
For freight or passage, apply on board.

Memphis and Arkansas River Packet Company.

Summer Arrangement.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.

THE following elegant passenger boats of this line leave Memphis for Little Rock, as follows:
Str. THOS. H. ALLEN .... Pritchard, master
Mondays, at 5 o'clock p.m.
Str. OZARK .... Blasdel, master
Fridays, at 5 o'clock p.m.
Making close connection at Little Rock with splendid coaches for the CELEBRATED HOT SPRINGS, and with the following packets, which leave Little Rock Mondays, and Thursdays at 5 o'clock p.m.
FORT GIBSON .... John Woodburn, master
CLARKSVILLE .... Rensoner, master
Thus making two trips a week from LITTLE ROCK through to FORT GIBSON.
Through bills of lading given for freight to and from New Orleans, Memphis, St. Louis, Louisville and Cincinnati.
Freights delivered at destination, at all stages of the river, without storing or other delay.
Any persons desiring to ship by this line from the North, East or West to any point on the Arkansas river, should have their goods consigned to "MEMPHIS AND ARKANSAS RIVER PACKET COMPANY," at Memphis, (office 304 Front street, Mosby Block.) Those shipping from New Orleans should consign to "Memphis and Arkansas River Packet Company," mouth White river.
On or about the 1st of September, the steamer W. A. Caldwell will take her place in the Line, leaving on Wednesdays, making a tri-weekly line.
The above company are now building two new boats for the Arkansas river, which will be finished about the 15th September, thus securing to their patrons a reliable tri-weekly line in high or low water.
JOHN D. ADAMS, President.
T. A. KENDIG, Agent.
aug11 Office 304 Front street, Mosby Block.

Memphis and Arkansas River Packet Company

White River Line.

THE following elegant Passenger Packet will leave Memphis every SATURDAY, at 5 o'clock p.m.:
NATOMA .... J. B. Davis, master
Making close connections at DuVall's Bluff with the railroad for Little Rock, and at Jacksonport with the steamer MOLLIE GRATZ for all points on upper White and Black rivers.
The above Company have now in course of construction a magnificent side-wheel steamer for this trade, which will be completed on or about the 1st of October, when she will be put in the line as the Saturday packet, the Natoma taking Thursday. should, however, the trade demand it, there will be suitable boat put in on Thursday, until the completion of the new boat.
JOHN D. ADAMS, President.
T. A. KENDIG, Agent.
aug11 304 Front street, Mosby Block.

Memphis and St Louis U. S. Mail Line
For Hickman, Columbus, Cairo and St. Louis.
ONE of the Company's fine Passenger Steamers will leave as follows, viz:
Steamer JULIA, Monday, August 9, at 5 p.m.
Steamer BELLE MEMPHIS, Tuesday, August 10, at 5 p.m.
Steamer BELLE ST. LOUIS, Thursday, August 12, at 5 p.m.
Steamer MARBLE CITY, Friday, August 13, at 5 p.m.
Steamer CITY OF CAIRO, Saturday, August 14, at 5 p.m.
Tickets for all points via of Memphis and St. Louis Packets, North, East and West. Apply to General Railroad Ticket Office, 228 Main street. FLEM. CALVERT, Sup't.
SAM. C. WEAVER, Ticket Agent. aug5

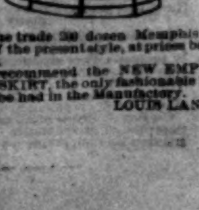
Memphis and St. Francis River Tuesday Packet—For Helena, Marianna, Madison and Wittsburg.
The new and elegant Side-wheel Passenger Packet
ST. FRANCIS.
Captain T. R. BOWMAN; SAM C. PAINE, Clerk.
WILL leave Memphis for Helena, L'Anguille and St. Francis rivers every Tuesday, at 5 o'clock p.m.
LARRY HARMSTAD, Agent,
aug1 294 Madison street.

U. S. Mail Line, for Vicksburg.
MONDAYS and SATURDAYS.
ONE of the Company's fine passenger steamers will leave on the following days, making all way landings between Memphis and Vicksburg:
MARBLE CITY, Saturday, August 7, at 5 p.m.
RUBICON, Monday, August 9, at 5 p.m.
LUMINARY, Saturday, August 14, at 5 p.m.
JULIA, Monday, August 16, at 5 p.m.
For freight or passage, apply on Memphis and St. Louis Wharfboat to
aug5 FLEM CALVERT, Sup't.

Hale's Point Tri-weekly Packet.
COMMENCING on or about the 15th of September the Memphis and St. Louis Packet Company will run their fine side-wheel passenger steamer
ST. JOSEPH
Between Memphis and Hale's Point, leaving Memphis Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings at 5 o'clock p.m. Returning, will leave Hale's Point Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 12 o'clock m., arriving at Memphis early the following morning.
HENRY W. SMITH, President.
FLEM. CALVERT, Superintendent. jy7

SKIRTS.

Southern Hoopskirt Manufactory,
198 1-2 Main Street, near Washington.



I OFFER the trade 300 dozen Memphis made Skirts, of the present style, at prices beyond competition.
Ladies, I recommend the NEW EMPRESS WALKING SKIRT, the only fashionable Skirt, and only to be had in the Manufactory.
aug7 LOUIS LANGE.

DAILY AVALANCHE

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD.

	Arrive.	Depart.
Through Mail	7:30 p.m.	10:30 p.m.
Through Express	10:30 a.m.	11:30 p.m.
Junction accommodation	9:10 p.m.	5:30 a.m.
"		9:55 p.m.
Somerville "	9:00 a.m.	4:00 p.m.

Junction accommodation train makes connections South with Mississippi Central.

TICKET OFFICE, 237½ Main street.

MEMPHIS AND LOUISVILLE RAILROAD.

	Arrive.	Depart.
Express	12:30 p.m.	8 a.m.
Night Express	2:30 a.m.	3 p.m.

Sleeping car attached to Night Express trains which goes through to Nashville, via Nashville and Northwestern Railroad, without change.

Railroad time fifteen minutes faster than city. Ticket office No. 237½ Main street; depot at head of Main street.

MISSISSIPPI AND TENNESSEE RAILROAD.

	Arrive.	Depart.
N. O. Mail (daily)	7:45 p.m.	11:00 a.m.
Express (daily)	4:30 a.m.	4:30 p.m.

Mail train makes direct connection for New Orleans and all points South.

Express train makes direct connection for Coffeeville, Water Valley, Oxford, Holly Springs and all points north of Grenada on Mississippi Central Railroad.

Ticket office 237½ Main street, and at the Depot. Omnibuses will call for passengers and check baggage in any part of the city, by leaving orders at 237½ Main street.

MEMPHIS AND LITTLE ROCK RAILROAD.

To Madison and Little Rock, Ark.

Going East—Leave Forest City ... 6 00 a.m.
Arrive at Hopefield ... 9 30 a.m.
Going West—Leave Hopefield ... 3 30 p.m.
Arrive at Forest City ... 7 00 p.m.

Daily, Sundays excepted.

R. D. WILLIAMS, Gen'l Agent and Sup't.

Arrival and Departure of Mails.

DEPART—For Chattanooga, Richmond, Washington, New York, Baltimore and all cities East and South; Columbus, Ga., and Montgomery, Ala., and all stations on the Memphis and Charleston, Mississippi Central, Mobile and Ohio, Nashville and Decatur, Nashville and Chattanooga and East Tennessee Railroads at ... 11:30 a.m.
Arrive at ... 2:30 p.m.
DEPART—For Cairo, Chicago, St. Louis, Nashville, Louisville, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Pittsburg, Philadelphia, Buffalo, Albany, New York, and all cities North and West, at ... 2:00 p.m.
Arrive at ... 12:40 p.m.
DEPART—For New Orleans, Baton Rouge, Jackson, Vicksburg, Natchez, and all cities South at ... 10.45 a.m.
Arrive at ... 3.00 p.m.
DEPART—For all Stations on the Mississippi and Tennessee, New Orleans and Jackson and Southern Railroads, at ... 10.45 a.m.
Arrive at ... 3.00 p.m.
DEPART—For all stations on the Memphis and Louisville and branch Railroads at ... 2.00 p.m.
Arrive at ... 2.30 a.m.
DEPART—Memphis and Little Rock Railroad, Little Rock, Madison (Sundays excepted), at ... 5.00 p.m.
Arrive at ... 6.00 p.m.
DEPART—For Marion, Wittsburg and Claibourne, Ark. (tri-weekly) Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at ... 11.00 a.m.
Arrive at ... 10.00 a.m.
DEPART—For Olive Branch and Byhalia, Miss. (semi-weekly), Monday and Friday, at ... 5.00 p.m.
Arrive at ... 4.00 p.m.
DEPART—For Cuba and Big Creek, Tenn. (weekly) Friday, at ... 11.00 a.m.
Arrive at ... 10.00 a.m.
DEPART—For Little Rock and Helena, and all landings on White river (semi-weekly) Tuesday and Saturday, at ... 4.00 p.m.
Arrive at ... 9.00 a.m.
DEPART—For Pine Bluff and Helena, and all landings on Arkansas river (tri-weekly), Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at ... 4.00 p.m.
Arrive at ... 9.00 a.m.
DEPART—For all landings on the Mississippi river, south, (semi-weekly) Tuesday and Saturday, at ... 4.00 p.m.
Arrive at ... 9.00 a.m.
DEPART—For all landings on Mississippi river, north, (semi-weekly) Monday and Thursday, at ... 5.00 p.m.
Arrive at ... 8.00 a.m.

JOSIAH DELOACH, Postmaster.

RATES OF POSTAGE WITHIN THE UNITED STATES.

LETTERS.

The rate of postage on letters within the United States is three cents for every letter or sealed package weighing one-half ounce or under, and three cents for every additional half ounce, or fraction thereof. Prepayment with stamps in all cases is required.

TRANSIENT MATTER.

The postage on Pamphlets, Occasional Publications, Book Manuscripts and Proof Sheets (corrected or not), Maps, Prints, Engravings, Blanks, Flexible Patterns, Samples and Sample Cards, Photographic Paper, Letter Envelopes, Cards, Paper, (plain or ornamental), Photographic Representations of Different Types, Seeds, Cuttings, Bulbs, Roots and Scions, is at the rate of— Cents.

One package, to one address, not exceeding 4 ounces in weight ... 2
One package to one address, over 4 and not exceeding 8 ounces ... 4
One package, to one address, over 8 and not exceeding 12 ounces ... 6
One package, to one address, over 12 and not exceeding 16 ounces ... 8

All matters to which no specific rates are assigned shall be, if forwarded in the mail, at letter rates of postage.

BOOKS

Books not exceeding 4 ounces in weight to one address ... 4
Books over 4 and not exceeding 8 ounces ... 8
Books over 8 and not exceeding 12 ounces ... 12
Books over 12 and not exceeding 16 ounces ... 16

UNSEALED CIRCULARS.

Unsealed circulars, not exceeding 3 in number, to one address ... 2
Unsealed circulars, over 3 and not exceeding 6 ... 4
Unsealed circulars, over 6 and not exceeding 9 ... 6
Unsealed circulars, over 9 and not exceeding 12 ... 8

TERRITORIAL.

The postage on books, printed and miscellaneous matter for the Territories west of Kansas is, from this date, at the same rates for such matter elsewhere, and not at letter rates, as heretofore. Postage rates are now equal throughout the United States.

QUARTERLY POSTAGE.

The quarterly rates of postage on newspapers sent to subscribers, is on each four ounces or fraction thereof, five cents for weekly, ten cents for semi-weekly, fifteen cents for tri-weekly, and thirty cents for daily publications. On magazines and periodicals, for each four ounces or fraction, one cent on quarterly, three cents on monthly, and six cents on semi-monthly publications. Advance payments, either at the office of mailing or delivery, will be required.

MONEY ORDER OFFICE.

The money order system is recommended for its superiority, as a safe and cheap method of transmitting small sums through the mails. Orders are issued in sums not more than $50. Larger amounts can be transmitted to the same person, at the same time, by additional orders.

RATES.

On orders not exceeding $20 ... 10 cents.
" over $20 and not exceeding $30 ... 15 "
" " $30 " " $40 ... 20 "
" " $40 " " $50 ... 25 "

The money order office will be open from 8 o'clock a.m. to 4 o'clock p.m.

WEIGHT OF PACKAGES SENT BY MAIL.

Section 18, act of March 3, 1863: That no Postmaster shall receive, to be conveyed by mail, any packet or package, which shall weigh more than four pounds, except books published or circulated by order of Congress.

PACKAGES TO SOLDIERS.

Articles of clothing, being manufactured of wool, cotton, or linen, and comprised in a package not exceeding two pounds in weight, addressed to any non-commissioned officer or private serving in the National armies, may be sent by mail at the rate of 8 cents for every 4 ounces or fraction thereof, to be in all cases prepaid.

FOREIGN RATES.

BELGIUM OR THE NETHERLANDS.

[By Closed Mail via England.]

ON LETTERS—15 cents per single rate of 15 grammes, (½ oz.) prepayment optional, but unpaid or partially paid letters subject to a fine on delivery.

ON NEWSPAPERS—4 cents each if not exceeding 4 oz. in weight, and an additional rate of 4 cents for each additional 4 oz. or fraction thereof, prepayment required.

ON BOOK PACKETS, PRINTS OF ALL KINDS, AND PATTERNS OR SAMPLES—8 cents per oz. or fraction thereof, prepayment required. If, however, the postage on any article shall be insufficiently prepaid, it will be nevertheless forwarded to its destination, charged with the deficient postage, and also subject to a fine on delivery.

NORTH GERMAN UNION.

(Including all the German States and Austria.)

[By Closed Mail via England.]

The rates are the same as to Belgium and the Netherlands, with like conditions as to prepayments, etc.

EAST INDIES.

[Via British Mail.]

ON LETTERS—28 cents per ½ oz. via Southampton, and 36 cents per ½ oz. via Marseilles, prepayment compulsory. Newspapers, 6 cents; Books, 14 cents.

CANADA.

ON LETTERS—6 cents per ½ oz. if prepaid, and 10 cents per ½ oz. if unpaid.

BREMEN AND HAMBURG.

[By Direct Mail.]

LETTERS—10 cents per ½ oz. prepayment optional, but unpaid or partially paid letters subject to a fine on delivery.

NEWSPAPERS—3 cents per 4 oz. or fraction thereof, prepayment required.

Books, Packets, Prints, Patterns and Samples—8 cents per 4 oz. or fraction thereof, (or 6 cents in closed mail via England,) prepayment required. But if unpaid or partially paid, they will be forwarded, subject to a fine on delivery.

The registration fee on registered letters or other postal packets is 8 cents to all the above mentioned countries, prepayment of postage and fee compulsory.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

Half ounce letters, 12 cents prepaid, subject to a fine of 5 cents additional if unpaid; newspapers, not exceeding 4 oz., 2 cents each.

Book Packets (including printed papers of every kind, maps, plans, prints, engravings, drawings, photographs, lithographs, sheets of music, etc.,) and Patterns and samples of merchandise (including seeds and grain) when not exceeding 1 oz., 2 cents; exceeding 1 oz. and not exceeding 2 oz., 4 cents; exceeding 2 oz. and not exceeding 4 oz., 6 cents; exceeding 4 oz. an additional rate of 6 cents for every 4 ounces or fraction thereof. Prepayment required.

FRANCE.

Letters, quarter ounce, 15 cents; half-ounce, 30 cents; Newspapers, 2 cents; Pamphlets, 4 cents per 4 ounces.

SWITZERLAND AND ITALY.

[In Closed Mail via England, Belgium and Germany.]

On Letters—15 cts. per ½ oz. or fraction thereof, prepayment optional; but unpaid or insufficiently prepaid letters are subject to a fine, in addition to the deficient postage, in the country of destination.

On Newspapers—4 cents each per 4 oz. or fraction thereof, prepayment required.

On Books, Prints of all kinds, and Patterns or Samples of Merchandise 8 cents per 4 oz. or fraction thereof, prepayment required.

MEXICO.

Letters, not over half an ounce, 10 cents; Newspapers, 2 cents; Pamphlets, 4 cents per ounce.

NEW BRUNSWICK, NEWFOUNDLAND AND NOVA SCOTIA

For any distance not over 3,000 miles: Letters, half an ounce, 6 cents prepaid, 10 cents unpaid; Newspapers, 2 cents; Pamphlets, 1 cents per 4 ounces.

For any distance exceeding 3,000 miles: Letters, 15 cents; Papers, 2 cents; Pamphlets, 4 cents per 4 ounces.

REGISTRY OFFICE.

Valuable letters for any part of the United States, Canada, Great Britain, the Italian States, or States of the German-Austrian Postal Union, will be registered on application at the office between the hours of 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. Letters to be registered will not be received at a later hour.

The registration fees, in addition to the rates of postage on letters or packets, are: Cents.

On domestic letters ... 15
On letters to England, Wales, Scotland, Ireland, and Island of Jamaica, each ...
On letters to Germany, or any part of the German-Austrian Postal Union, or Greece, the same to be forwarded by Bremen or Hamburg line or Prussia closed Mail, each

Financial and Commercial.

DAILY AVALANCHE OFFICE, THURSDAY EVENING, August 12, 1869.

The receipts of produce and general merchandise were fair, and caused rather more animation on the levee, though jobbing trade was light in the various departments. The banks report a brisk demand for money and increased closeness in the market. Deposits are at a low ebb and merchants are generally in need of some accommodation to enable them to bridge over the few weeks intervening between now and the fall business, which all agree will be the heaviest experienced since the war. One or two of the banks were short of Eastern exchange to-day, and had to buy from their neighbors at a light premium. The volume making is light but about meets the demand. Bankers sell generally at ¼@½ premium on the North and East and ½ premium on New Orleans, though the German National Bank was checking on the latter point at $1 50 per $1000 premium and taking bills at par.

Gold continues to tumble and the disposition of dealers is to stand from under for the present; so little of interest transpired to-day, and indeed only a few small amounts were offered, which were taken at 133@134. The poor crop prospects in portions of Europe and the demand for American productions that must be the result, is probably the chief depressing influence, and it would not be surprising if 130 should be the quotation before the close of the current month. In New York gold opened at 135 and rose to 135¼ after which it fell to 134¼, closing steady.

The scrip market was quiet and county was the only kind in demand. A dealer bought $600 from a dealer at 70 this morning, but 67 was generally a full price in buying over the counter, and we found but one who was disposed to pay higher. It is evidently strengthening, however, which may be due chiefly to the prospect that the next Legislature will enact laws for a better administration of county affairs throughout the State. City is little called for, and dealers generally consider 77 a full buying rate for coupons and ledger balances, though not inclined to sell at less than 80. Police scrip is quiet and steady, dealers buying at 87@88 and selling at 90.

We learned of no movement in stocks or securities. Dealers reported none offered and no demand. In New York Government securities were heavy and closed lower, as follows:

Bonds of 1881	[illegible]
5-20s of '62	[illegible]
5-20s of '64	[illegible]
5-20s of '65	[illegible]
5-20s, new, of '65	[illegible]
5-20s, new, of '67	[illegible]
5-20s, new, of '68	[illegible]
10-40 bonds	[illegible]
Pacific 6s	[illegible]

Tennessee securities were lower, especially the new issue, which is no doubt due to the utterances of Hon. Emerson Etherage at Milan the other day, opposing the payment of any portion of the $20,000,000 debt contracted during the Brownlow administration of State affairs. The complexion of the new Legislature is hardly such as to warrant any belief in repudiation of any part of the State debt, but the key-note has been sounded and there is no telling in what it will end. The people are oppressed with taxation and will be keen to embrace new measures of relief. Sales of new were made to-day at 54¼ and of old at 62¼. Railway and express shares were unsettled, with a declining tendency, and closed as follows:

Canton	57
Western Union Telegraph	[illegible]
Quicksilver	[illegible]
Pacific Mail	[illegible]
Adams Express	[illegible]
Wells & Fargo Express	26
American Express	[illegible]
United States Express	58
Merchants' Union Express	[illegible]
New York Central	[illegible]
Erie	—
Hudson	156
Reading	[illegible]
Michigan Central	[illegible]
Michigan Southern	[illegible]
Illinois Central	[illegible]
Cleveland and Pittsburg	[illegible]
Chicago and N. W.	[illegible]
Chicago and N. W. preferred	[illegible]
Cleveland and Toledo	—
Rock Island	117
St. Paul	[illegible]
St. Paul preferred	[illegible]
Fort Wayne	[illegible]
Ohio and Mississippi	[illegible]

Erie stock was 28¼ on the street.

The Liverpool Chamber of Commerce has resolved to send a circular letter to the Chambers of Commerce in the United States, complaining of the practice of putting an unnecessary amount of covering and iron bands of excessive weight on bales of cotton, and suggesting the adoption at the American ports of the same system for allowance for tare which prevails in England.

The reports from the crops in the Northwest indicate that spring wheat has been considerably damaged by storms in some localities, but the bulk of the crop is uninjured. Corn needs hot weather to bring it to maturity. In Michigan, winter wheat, oats and barley are about all secured, and the yield is large. Potatoes are abundant everywhere. Peaches and apples are plenty throughout the West, but in New England there is a scarcity, especially of apples.

The New York *Herald* of Monday says:

The money market worked steadily and easily throughout the week at five to seven per cent as the extreme rates on call loans and seven and a half to ten per cent on discounts. The ruling figure on governments was six per cent, but the transactions at five were more than exceptional. The purchase of two millions of bonds by the Government, paid for in two-thirds national bank notes and one-third legal tender, having increased the supply of currency in the banks, of no value to hold as a reserve, leading stock houses also easily found accommodation in that description of money below the legal rate. The statement of the associated banks for the week ending yesterday makes rather an unfavorable exhibit in the continued reduction of the legal reserve, and is against the expectation of any greater ease in money than at present exists. Notwithstanding the gain of $1,000,000 in coin from the sale of that amount during the week by the Government the balance of specie had decreased $1,868,000, with total shipments for the week amounting to only $1,510,000, while the legal tenders had likewise decreased in the neighborhood of forty-five thousand—making a total loss of lawful money reserve of $1,913,000. Against this is an increased expansion of over four and a quarter millions in the lines of loans. The gain in national bank note currency is represented by an increase in the deposits of over three and three-quarter millions, thus adding to the liabilities of the banks without strengthening their condition. The amount held in lawful money in excess of the twenty-five per cent legal reserve shows a reduction of two and three-quarter millions.

State bonds during the week were mostly quiet. Tennessee developed some activity upon the close of the election and the expectation of an early payment of the interest as one of the results likely to follow; but reacted later upon the publication of press dispatches giving information of the public discussion in the State of repudiation as a principle of national policy, and closed heavy. North Carolinas were in sympathy with both movements, and the rest of the list by consequence barely steady.

Cotton Market.

The market was dull and unchanged. Holders were willing enough to realize, but there were no buyers at such prices as were asked. We learned of only a few bales changing hands at prices ranging from 25@31½c for ordinary to middling. The New York and Liverpool markets remain steady.

COTTON STATEMENT.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, MEMPHIS, August 12, 1869.

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1868		47
Received to-day	20	
Received previously	247,345	247,365
		247,412
Exported to-day	42	
Exported previously	247,239	247,281
Stock at noon this day		131

Receipts were per Memphis and Charleston Railroad, 12 bales; Memphis and Ohio, 8.

Exports were per Memphis and Ohio Railroad, 42 bales.

According to Easton & Co.'s New York Cotton Circular of the 7th inst. the receipts of cotton at all United States ports last week aggregated 1923 bales, and the exports, 4648 bales, making total receipts since September 1st, 2,039,317 bales, and exports 1,429,503 bales, (981,288 to Great Britain, and 448,215 to the Continent,) against 2,091,919 bales received and 1,633,112 (1,228,474 to Great Britain, and 404,638 to the Continent) corresponding period last season. It will be understood, of course, that these figures do not include the overland shipments. The statistical position of cotton is given as follows:

	1869.	1868.
Stock in Liverpool	277,000	580,530
Afloat from India	587,000	635,000
Afloat from America	20,000	8,000
Stock in London	43,250	35,330
Afloat for London	60,000	125,000
Stock in Havre	55,730	55,791
Afloat for Havre	115,658	100,360
Stock in Bremen	10,086	11,590
Afloat for Bremen	4,701	13,210
Stock in United States ports	33,615	69,490
Stock in the interior towns	1,425	6,000
Total	1,207,735	1,638,495
Deficiency in visible supply	430,760	

Stock of cotton held by Manchester spinners at the mills, now 130,000 bales; same time 1868, 105,000 bales. Middling Orleans, now 13@13½d; then 9½d.

In reviewing the situation, Easton & Co. remark:

The stock of American cotton in Liverpool is down to 150,000 bales, with 20,000 bales at sea; together 170,000 bales, against 195,000 bales last week, and 274,000 bales on the 6th August 1868. With such a rapid diminution in the stock of this kind, it was expected that there would have been a greater advance during the week than ½d, especially as the Havre market advanced from 151½ to 157 francs per cwt.

Finlay, Clark & Co., of Bombay, report the shipments for July, as follows: To Great Britain, 63,000 bales against 60,054 bales in 1868, and to the Continent 8,000 bales against 7,116 bales. The totals to 1st August, now stand: 829,676 bales to Great Britain against 902,921 bales in 1868, and to the Continent 170,631 bales against 136,022 bales.

The weather for the past week has been favorable, except in portions of Georgia, where there has been too much rain. From Florida there are reports of worms, and some have made their appearance in Alabama. No damage has been done as yet, and from the number of orders to sell cotton for December and January, received here from planters, we should judge that they thought the prospect for the crop so far was very good.

New York Cotton Market.

NEW YORK, August 12—10:15 a.m.—Cotton market opens steady, with offerings light. Middling, 33½c.

4.15 p.m.—Ordinary, 28½c; good do., 30c; low middling, 32½c; middling, 33½c; good do., 34½c. Cotton market closed steady, with better demand from the spinners. Sales to spinners, 1997 bales; sales to speculators, 58 bales; for export, 290 bales. Contracts were made for 500 bales low middling, deliverable in October, at 29c; 200 in November at 27¾c; 250 in December at 27¼c; 100 in December at 27¼c; 100 in January on private terms; 600 in December at 27c; 250 in December at 28¼c.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

LIVERPOOL, August 12—11:15 a.m.—Cotton market opens steady at 13d for middling uplands, 13¼@13½d for Orleans. Estimated sales for the day, 10,000 bales.

GENERAL MARKET.

APPLES—The receipts are very light but there is no demand and prices are nominal.

BRAN—The market was without decided change. A consignment 188 sks was sold on levee at $15 75 per ton. City millers sell at $17@20.

BUTTER—The market was overstocked and sluggish and 30c was the best that could be realized on strictly choice Western, while a good quality could be obtained at 25c.

BACON—In consequence of light receipts jobbers were enabled to buy on levee at a fraction less than our quotations, but 20@20¼c for clearsides and 16½@16¾c for shoulders were the ruling prices in store and some refused to sell to other than regular customers except at an advance. The stock is light and shoulders are scarce. Choice canvased hams are dull on account of high prices—24@25c—but country cured can be had at 22c. Common canvased hams 17@20c. Breakfast bacon, 21c.

BAGGING, ROPE AND TIES—The market was steady and fairly active with an advance claimed on bagging, though we found no quotable change. Heavy hemp and flax ranges from 24@25c. Iron ties $1 40 per ton. Rope nominal. Baling twine, 19@20c.

BEESWAX—Steady, dealers paying 35@36c per lb.

COFFEE—Inactive and unchanged, inferior to choice Rio ranging from 19@26c, and Java 35@38c.

COTTON SEED—Common is in demand at oil factories at $15 per ton.

CORN MEAL—The receipts were fair and the market fairly active. Sales were mostly at $4 35@4 50 per bbl for green and $4 60@4 65 for kiln dried. A consignment of 50 bbls kiln dried, weight 196 lbs, was sold at $4 50.

CORN—The market was unsettled and irregular. Offerings of prime shelled at 90c were liberal, but buyers considered 85c a full price, though a consignment of 70 sks white was taken at 88c. We learned of one small transaction at 82½c and of another at 85c.

EGGS—The market was scantily supplied and sales were quick at 20c, though we learned of some at 18c per dozen.

FLOUR—The market was unchanged in its general features, and sales were light at $6 50@7 50 per bbl for medium and $8 50@9 for choice family. The lower grades continue heavy.

HAY—The market was unsettled and inactive with prices lower, timothy ranging from $23@27 per ton.

LARD—The market rules steady, with city rendered in store jobbing at 20@20½c for tierces, 21½@22c for keg and 22½@23c for caddies.

LIME—Inactive. Alabama, $2; Ohio river, $1 25@1 50; Cape, $1 90@2, in store.

LIVE STOCK—No sale for horses and mules and but few on market. Some Texas cattle were on sale, mostly choice, at $55@60 per head. No western cattle on hand; nominally 3@4c gross. Sheep and lambs are scarce and range from $2@5 per head. Hogs dull at 7½@8c gross, though few in market.

MOLASSES—Inactive and unchanged, ranging from 50 to 90c per gallon.

NAILS—Dull at $4 50@4 60 rates.

OILS, ETC.—Quiet and unchanged. Prices by the barrel are as follows: Carbon per gal, 33@34c; raw linseed, $1 15; boiled linseed $1 20; train, $1 15; gnat, 90c; lard, No. 1, $1 50; lubricating, 50; tanner's, $1 15; turpentine, 65c.

OATS—The receipts were meager and sales were made on levee at 50@55c, a material advance on yesterday's prices. In store prices range from 55@65c.

ONIONS—Dull at $2 50@3 per bbl, shipping order, in store.

POTATOES—No shippers in market and but a very light demand from city retailers. Sales from wagons were at 40@60c per bushel.

POULTRY—Market overstocked and dull with chickens ranging from $2@3 25 and hens from $4@4 50 per dozen.

PORK—The market was quiet and generally firm at $35 50 for mess in store, though as on previous days there were exceptions at $35. No sale for rumps and jowls.

RICE—The market is quiet, with Carolina 10½c and Louisiana 9@10c per lb.

SUGAR—Steady. Open kettle Louisiana, 13@16c; clarified, 15½@17½c; hard refined, 17½@18c; soft refined, 15½@17½c; Demararas, 15@16½c; Porto Rico, 13½@16c.

SALT—The market continues quiet and prices unchanged. Ohio river, 280 lb bbls, $2 50@2 75; large do, $3 30@3 50; dairy, 280 lb bbls, $3 50@3 75; large do, $4 50@4 75.

TAR—Quiet. Pine, per dozen kegs, $5@5 50.

TALLOW—In demand for shipment at 9@10c per lb.

TIN PLATE, ETC.—I C, 10x14, per box. $13 50; do 14x20, $14; I X, 10x14, $16 50; do 14x20, $17 50; block tin, per lb, 49@50c; pig lead, 11½@12c.

TOBACCO—No sales of leaf reported.

WHISKY—Steady and unchanged with $1 08 the ruling price for highwines.

WHEAT—Sales were 28 sks No. 1 at $1 30, 45 sks inferior at $1 05 and 16 sks at $1 10.

ASSIGNEES' NOTICES.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, } ss. In Bankruptcy.

At Memphis, Tenn., 9th day of August, 1869.

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of JOSEPH BEHR and JULIUS BEHR, individually and as partners as J. Behr & Bro., of Memphis, Shelby county and State of Tennessee, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.

aug10 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, } ss. In Bankruptcy.

At Memphis, Tenn., 9th day of August, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of PLEASANT M. MILLER, of Memphis, Shelby county, and State of Tennessee, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.

aug10 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, } ss. In Bankruptcy.

At Memphis, Tenn., 7th day of August, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of ROBERT K. CRAFT of Memphis, Shelby county, and State of Tennessee, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District.

aug10 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, } ss. In Bankruptcy.

At Memphis, Tennessee, 4th day of August, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of JOSEPH S. SHAW, individually and as one of the firm of J. S. Shaw & Co., of Memphis, Shelby county, and State of Tennessee, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.

aug5 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, } ss. In Bankruptcy.

At Memphis, Tenn., 6th day of August, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of RYLAND S. RASH, individually and as partner of firm of M. Mellan, Rash & Co., of Shelby county and State of Tennessee, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

aug8 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, } ss. In Bankruptcy.

At Memphis, Tenn., 29th day of July, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of THOMAS R. KINTON, near Cuba, Shelby county, and State of Tennessee, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.

jy30 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, } ss. In Bankruptcy.

At Memphis, Tenn., 29th day of July, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of JOHN T. CAPEHART, individually and as one of the firm of C. B. Woodford & Co., of Memphis, Shelby county, and State of Tennessee, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.

jy30 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, } ss. In Bankruptcy.

At Memphis, Tenn., 7th day of August, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of JAS. T. BOURNE, of Memphis, Shelby county, and State of Tennessee, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.

aug8 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, } ss. In Bankruptcy.

At Memphis, Tenn., 29th day of July, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of JOHN McNAIR, near Cuba, Shelby county, and State of Tennessee, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.

jy30 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, } ss. In Bankruptcy.

At Memphis, Tenn., 5th day of August, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of HOLLIS T. NEWMAN, individually and as one of the firm H. F. Newman & Co. and Newman & Rose, of Memphis, Shelby county and State of Tennessee, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.

aug6 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICE

District of West Tennessee, } ss. In Bankruptcy.

At Memphis, Tenn., 7th day of August, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of JAS. W. BLACKWELL, individually and as one of the firm of L. F. Blackwell and Jeffries Blackwell & Co., of Memphis, Shelby county and State of Tennessee, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

aug8 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, } ss. In Bankruptcy.

At Memphis, Tenn., 5th day of August, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of WM. W. GALLAER, of Memphis, Shelby county and State of Tennessee, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

aug6 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, } ss. In Bankruptcy.

At Memphis, Tenn., 5th day of August, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of H. A. WOLF, of Memphis, Shelby county, and State of Tennessee, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.

aug6 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

BANKRUPT SALES.

Bankrupt Sale.

In the matter of J. S. SHAW. } In Bankruptcy, At Memphis, Tenn.

BY virtue of a general order entered by the District Court of the United States for the District of West Tennessee, on the 10th day of December, 1868, I will sell, on

Monday, 23d of August,

To the highest bidder, for cash, at No. 11 Union street, Memphis, Tennessee, commencing at 10 o'clock a.m., and continuing every day until close of sale, the entire stock of Table and Pocket Cutlery, Bar and Sheet Iron, Steel, Agricultural implements, and a general assortment of Hardware.

Goods to be delivered immediately, and a deposit in cash required on bidding of the same.

OSCAR WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

August 9, 1869. aug10

NOTICES.

Notice to Lumber and Saw Mill Men!

THE best SAW MILL on St. Francis river, Arkansas, with plenty of timber, and a ready cash market for lumber, wants a partner with a small capital; a good sawyer preferred. For particulars call upon Clarke, Ely & Co., 3[illegible] Front street, Memphis. aug11

PUMPS.

A. BALDING'S DOUBLE ACTING SUBMERGED FORCE PUMP.

Patented August 8, 1865.

MANY thousands of them have been tested during the past four years, and have proved a perfect success, as thousands of certificates could be produced, but I deem it unnecessary, as the Pump will show for itself, and proves all its qualities on examination.

Would refer as to the superiority of the Pumps, to the following parties who have them in use. With 50 feet ¾ hose can throw water 50 feet from the end of hose:

Dr. J. A. Williams, Poplar street; John Ainslie, 1st Adams street; T. R. Taylor, Court street; E. J. Semmes, Irving Block; Asbury Parsonage, Linden street; G. H. Radford, Union avenue; E. A. Beecher, Irving Block; J. N. Oliver, Main street; Rooch & James, Jefferson street; J. H. Cash, City Inspector; W. H. Lake, near Big Spring; J. H. Bills, Bolivar, Tenn.; A. Sadler, Desoto Block; M. Magevney, Carroll avenue; Jos. Frey, Chelsea; N. B. Wright, near Miss. and Tenn. Railroad Depot; N. J. Isbell, Lafayette Depot; R. W. Inge, Galloway Switch; Jas. S. Barton, Barton's Depot, Ala.; H. C. Steever, Second and Madison; J. C. Lanier, 288 Second street; Coyle & Worley, Southern Express office.

PRICES FOR THIS PUMP COMPLETE:

Pump 15 feet long, $1 50 per foot, ... $24 00
Pump 18 feet long, $1 50 per foot, ... 27 00
Pump 20 feet long, $1 50 per foot, ... 30 00
and fifty cents per foot for each additional foot.

Agents wanted for this Pump, either to buy County Rights and sell the Pumps, on which a liberal advance will be given to the wholesale trade and no charge for the right of territory.

BALDING PRESCOTT & CO.,

jy8 No. 40 Jefferson st. Memphis, Tenn.

THREAD.

BEST SIX-CORD.

JOHN & HUGH AUCHINCLOSS,

Sole Agents in New York for J & P. COATS, of Paisley, Scotland.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Christian Advocate!

CHANGE OF TERMS.

ENCOURAGED by the improved condition of the country, and impelled by an earnest desire to introduce the CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE into all our families, we have resolved to reduce the price of our paper.

Hereafter the price will be $2 50 a year in advance, $2 to preachers traveling and local. Preachers who send as many as Ten Subscribers will get the paper free of charge.

Remittances of five dollars and less may be made by mail at our risk. Larger amounts, if letters are registered, may also be mailed at our risk. But it is better to send postal orders, checks or drafts by express.

CLUBS.

The CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE will be furnished at $2 00 a year to each subscriber in a club of ten, received with the money in full ($20 00) at one time, without risk to the office.

Now, let every preacher, traveling and local, and every brother and every sister, who feels an interest in our periodical literature, go to work without delay, and send a long list of subscribers. Let us hear from every congregation and every neighborhood. Send letters from every postoffice. Address,

W. C. JOHNSON,

nov28w 22 Jefferson street, Memphis, Tenn.

PRINTING AND BINDING.

RUFUS L. DALTON. BEN. F. PRICE.

DALTON & PRICE, BOOK AND JOB PRINTERS, BOOK BINDERS —AND— BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS

No. 9 Jefferson Street, Under Commercial Hotel,

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

EXECUTE every Description of PLAIN and FANCY JOB PRINTING, such as

Bill Heads, Bills Lading, Account Sales, Dray Receipts, Wedding Cards, Visiting Cards, Business Cards, Placards, Ball Tickets, Blanks of all Kinds, Circulars, Drafts, Receipt Books, Check Books, Dray Tickets,

BLANK BOOKS of every description made to order. Particular attention given to BINDING of all kinds, such as

Music, Magazines, Ladies' Books, Periodicals, Standard Works, Etc

And every description of

Railroad and Steamboat Printing

SAMPLE BOXES made to order.

No. 9 Jefferson Street.

COSMETIC.

"Fresh as a Maiden's Blush"

Is the pure peachy complexion which follows the use of Hagan's Magnolia Balm. It is the True secret of Beauty. Fashionable Ladies in Society understand this.

The Magnolia Balm changes the rustic Country Girl into a City Belle more rapidly than any other one thing.

Redness, Sunburn, Tan, Freckles, Blotches and all effects of the Summer Sun disappear when it is used, and a genial, cultivated, fresh expression is obtained which rivals the Bloom of Youth. Beauty is possible to all who will invest 75 cents at any respectable store and insist on getting the Magnolia Balm.

Use nothing but Lyon's Kathairon to dress hair. jy21

BUILDING.

Building.

LEAVE your money at home. All work done at prices to suit the times. Give me a call. No charge made for estimating work. Stairs and rails got out ready to ship, by sending drawings, height of stairs and length of run. Door Frames, Window Frames, Verandahs and House Framing, done that any workman can put them up at Cincinnati prices. In rear of No. 8 Jefferson street.

JOHN REID, Carpenter and Builder. aug10

THE [illegible] POWDER

ACTUALLY cures Cancer and Scrofulous diseases of the skin. See Report to L. I. Medical Society, and Statements of Physicians. Circular, sent free on application to

CHAS. A. DUBOIS, General Agent,

P. O. Box 1699. 123 Pearl street, New York. jel3

PROPOSALS.

Office of the Board of Levee Commissioners.

For the Counties of

BOLIVAR WASHINGTON and ISSAQUENA

GREENVILLE, Miss., June 2d, 1869.

SEALED proposals will be received for the construction of certain Levees in the Levee District composed of the counties of Bolivar, Washington and Issaquena, State of Mississippi. The approximate amount of work to be done, is:

In Bolivar county, (forty-five thousand) ... 45,000 cubic yards
In Washington county, (one hundred and thirty-five thousand) ... 135,000 " "
In Issaquena county, (eight hundred thousand) ... 800,000 " "
Total approximation ... 980,000 cubic yards

Plans and specifications of the projected work can be seen, and other information that bidders may desire, obtained, at the office of the Chief Engineer, R. A. O'Hea, Greenville, Miss.

Proposals will be received for all or any part of the work, and bidders will state the lowest price per cubic yard payable in currency, and the lowest price per cubic yard, payable in bonds of the Board, for which they will construct any part or all of the work.

Bids will be received until July 18, 1869, endorsed "Proposals for constructing Levees in District of Bolivar Washington and Issaquena," and must be adressed to

J. E. EDMONDS, President Board Levee Commissioners, Greenville, Miss. je8

Notice to Contractors.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the Board of Visitors, of Memphis City Schools, in Odd Fellows' Hall, until 9 o'clock of August 9th:

1. For the inside plastering of the Peabody School House.

2. For the grading of the lot on Linden street owned by the Board.

3. For tearing down the brick buildings on the lot on Linden street, and, with the materials, building a Janitor's House thereon. Particulars of the work can be ascertained by application to Captain Lenow, Chairman of the Committee on School Buildings and Grounds.

Proposals to be addressed to the Chairman of the Committee on School Buildings, and to be indorsed "Proposals for Work." The Board reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

Bids for each class of work should be made separate, each bid to be accompanied by the name of a responsible surety, and to be made on the basis of cash payments.

THOMAS R. SMITH,

August 4, 1869. President of the Board.

Mississippi River RAILROAD TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED proposals will be received by the undersigned, at the office of the Company, No. 400 Main street, Memphis, Tennessee, until 12 o'clock m., on the

20th day of July, 1869,

For the Clearing, Graduation, Masonry, Bridging and Crossties necessary to complete the above road from Memphis to Covington, about thirty-six miles, ready for the iron rails. A large portion of the work is heavy and well worthy the attention of contractors.

Proposals may be made for cash, or for county bonds, or for part cash, county bonds and stock.

Plans, profiles and specifications are now ready for inspection at the Company's office, by application to Thos. H. Millington, Chief Engineer, from whom all necessary information may be obtained.

Proposals will be received for the whole work, or in divisions. The right is reserved to reject any and all bids not deemed satisfactory.

[Signed] A. S. MITCHELL,

je23 President Mississippi River Railroad.

To Bricklayers.

CITY ENGINEER'S OFFICE, MEMPHIS, TENN., August 7, 1869.

SEALED proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock m., Tuesday, August 17, for constructing a public cistern at the intersection of Market and Third streets. Plans and specifications to be seen at this office.

aug8 J. H. HUMPHREYS, City Engineer.

FOR SALE.

Beautiful Residence for Sale.

I OFFER for sale my residence on Union avenue, 2¼ miles east of Memphis, on easy terms.

The tract of land contains 7 and 10-100 acres, and is most beautifully shaded with a large grove of forest trees. The improvements are in good repair.

I would exchange this property for buildings or other property.

B. M. ESTES,

jy29 Nos. 15 and 17 Madison street.

Steam Saw Mill FOR SALE.

WE have for sale a Steam Saw Mill, newly set up, in two miles of Randolph, Tenn., all complete and doing a fine business; teams and wagons all to be had. Sale to close up a trust deed and pay purchase money. Title good. We will sell privately until July 31st, 1869, at which time, if not sold before, it will be sold at public outcry. Terms may be arranged easy. They will be made known on day of sale on place.

DAVID E. PALMER, Trustee,

je25 J. S. BILLS & GRIMES.

Distillery for Sale In Little Rock, Arkansas.

A DISTILLERY APPARATUS of one hundred gallons capacity, set up ready for use, and a Steam Engine of thirty horse power attached. They can be bought very cheap, together or separately, as desired. Buildings and ground where they are now can be leased, or they can be removed.

For particulars inquire of

ELLIOTT & MILLER, No. 2 Promenade street,

aug1 Opposite Steamboat Landing.

Land and Lots for Sale.

LAND and lots at Mason's Depot, 35 miles on Memphis and Louisville Railroad from Memphis. The land is beautifully situated and has an indefinite number of building situations. It fronts on both sides of the main road and is situated so it can be divided into any number of lots, with either field or forest residences. I am anxious to sell. Will sell on the most favorable terms, giving time; or will exchange for other property. I will sell any part or I will sell the whole together so as to give a great opportunity for speculation. Mr. T. W. Parrish and other will show the lands and lots. Communicate with me at Randolph, Tenn.

July 8, 1869. [jy8d&w] D. E. PALMER.

LIVERY STABLE.

CAPITOL LIVERY STABLE.

WM. SMITH, Proprietor.

HACKS and Carriages to any part of the State at any time. I have always Hacks ready on the arrival of any boat or train. Persons going to Hot Springs can go cheaper by my line than by any other. Fare to Hot Springs, $8. Parties having through tickets from Huntersville to Little Rock can have carriages, instead of omnibusses, by not changing tickets on railroad.

Little Rock, June 18, 1869. jy7

NOTICES.

Notice.

OFFICE OF THE PLANTERS INS. CO., MEMPHIS, TENN., July 23, 1869.

THE third annual meeting of the stockholders of the Planters Insurance Company for the election of Directors for the ensuing year will be held at this office, on

Monday, the 2d of August next,

At 10 o'clock a.m.

All stockholders are invited to be present in person or by proxy.

jy24 W. A. GOODMAN, Secretary.

Ocoee Bank Notes.

In accordance with an act of the Legislature of Tennessee, passed December 12, 1866, entitled an act "To expedite the distribution of the effects of Banks which have, or may make, assignments among their creditors," notice is hereby given to the creditors and holders of the notes of the Ocoee Bank to file them with the undersigned, at the Ocoee Bank Building in Knoxville, Tennessee, between now and the 5th of October, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, and receive certificates therefor, or they will be forever barred from any participation in the assets of said Bank. The certificates will be received AT PAR in payment for debts due the Bank, whether presented before or after the 5th of October, 1869.

S. S. MASSENGILL, JOSEPH A. MABRY,

oct24w Trustees

Annual Meeting of the Stockholders —IN THE— Memphis & Charleston Railroad COMPANY.

THE Stockholders in the Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company are notified that the next annual meeting will take place, at Huntsville, Alabama, on

Wednesday, August 25, 1869.

Stockholders and their families will be passed free, to and from Huntsville, for one day before and until one day after the close of said meeting, by presenting their Stock Certificate to the Conductor.

By order of the President.

GEO. ROBERTSON,

aug14d&w Secretary and Treasurer.

Feeding, Feeding. Cattle, Cattle.

THE Bluff City Stock Yard is daily receiving and keeps constantly on hand from 400 to 500 head of feeding cattle for sale. These cattle are from Texas, Arkansas, Mississippi and Nation cattle of all ages and descriptions.

Parties desirous of purchasing will find to their advantage to call and supply themselves.

je23 W. M. BROOKS, Proprietor.

MEDICAL.

ROSADALIS.

"Life of the flesh is in the blood."

THE GREAT RENOVATOR AND BLOOD PURIFIER. ROSADALIS ALMANAC, FOR FREE DISTRIBUTION. Dr. J. J. LAWRENCE & Co., BALTIMORE.

ROSADALIS.

ROSADALIS!

O S A D A L I S

THE Great American Health Restorer purifies the blood, and cures Scrofula, Syphilis, Skin Diseases, Rheumatism, Diseases of Women, and all Chronic Affections of the Blood, Liver and Kidneys. Recommended by the Medical Faculty and many thousands of our best citizens.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 10, 1868.

DR. J. J. LAWRENCE—Dear Sir: I take pleasure in recommending your ROSADALIS as a very powerful alterative. I have used it in two cases with happy results—one in a case of secondary syphilis, in which the patient pronounced himself cured after having taken five bottles of your medicine. The other is a case of scrofula of long standing, which is rapidly improving under its use, and the indications are that the patient will soon recover. I have carefully examined the formula by which your Rosadalis is made, and find it an excellent compound of alterative ingredients. Yours truly,

R. W. CARR, M. D.

CURES RHEUMATISM.

MURFREESBORO, TENN., July 6.

DR. J. J. LAWRENCE, Baltimore, Md.—Sir: You will please send me four (4) more bottles of your most excellent medicine.

As you will remember, one month or six weeks ago, I received three bottles of it. When I commenced taking it I could scarcely walk at all when night came, but now I suffer no more from rheumatism. I have a little brother that is about to lose his sight, and I wish to try it for him. You will please find enclosed $6 for which you will please forward me the medicine immediately.

Very respectfully, I remain,

SAML. G. McFADDEN, P. O. Box 190, Murfreesboro, Tenn.

Sold by druggists everywhere.

At wholesale, by MANSFIELD & HIGBEE, C. C. WARD & BRO, G. W. JONES & CO., W. N. WILKERSON & CO. apr28

TO THE AFFLICTED.

Dr. J. B. Scarborough

HAS permanently located in Memphis for the purpose of treating

Venereal Diseases, Scrofula, Dropsy, Dyspepsia and Chronic Diseases

Of every description. SYPHILIS, especially, he engages to cure effectually, without the use of mercury, and in much less time than is generally required; pledging himself to pay all the expenses of treatment should he fail to effect a cure in cases where his directions are implicitly followed. All communications by letter promptly answered.

Office No. 237 Second Street, up-stairs. aug10

GINS.

PRATT'S SOUTHERN-MADE COTTON GIN.

THIS Gin is regarded by planters who have used it, as the best for sample, picking the seed clean and light draught. It does not break the roll nor choke with proper attention.

The attention of planters is called to the advantages of the "EUREKA GIN," being the most perfect gin ever made. It separates the hulls and bolls without mixing the particles with the lint. Those making more cotton than can be easily picked out, can gather it with the hulls and bolls and with it gin save a fourth of their crop usually left in the field. It will more than pay for itself in ginning 50 bales. A. N. Gunneson, who made the Gullett Steel Comb Gin before the war, now a planter, says:

"I take pleasure in recommending to planters cultivating cotton on bottom lands the Eureka Gin made by Daniel Pratt, of Alabama. This gin separates the hulls and bolls from the seed cotton, makes a good sample and is superior to any other gin for bottom lands. I have used one myself on a farm in Washington county, Mississippi, and it operates well and gives entire satisfaction in every respect."

A. N. GUNNESON.

Mr. Pratt also makes the "Feeler Gin," intended especially for all the varieties of long staple cotton. They are tried on Feeler seed cotton before leaving the factory, to insure a good sample.

Mr. Pratt has been engaged 40 odd years in the manufacture of gins; has made and sold more than any man in America. He can furnish planters with as good a gin, made in Alabama, if not better, than those coming from the New England States.

Orders for gins from 40 to 80 saws, addressed to the care of Farrington & Howell, 269 Front Row, promptly filled. Presses and gearing put up and gins repaired by a skillful ginwright. Gum belting furnished at factory prices.

G. W. TRUEHEART,

jy16d&w Agent for Daniel Pratt.

ORGILL BROS. & CO.,

Agents for the sale of

Gullett's Steel Brush Gins

HAVING already taken orders for a very large number of the above Gins we would suggest to those wishing to purchase that it would be well for them to hand in their orders as early as possible, to avoid disappointment.

ORGILL BROS & CO., Nos. 310 and 312, corner

aug1 Front and Monroe streets.

NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY INS. CO., MEMPHIS, TENN., July 8, 1869.

AT a meeting of the Directors of this Company, held this day, a cash dividend of five per cent, free of Government tax, from the earnings of the last three months, was declared, payable on the 10th instant.

jy10 JOHN R. STEBBINS, Secretary.

Notice.

THE delinquent tax list for the 41st corporate year will be published on Friday next, when the penalty of twenty-five per cent. will accrue. Persons wishing to avoid the heavy penalty will consult their interests by coming up and settling their past due tax.

JOHN H. BOWEN,

jy27 City Tax Collector.

Notice.

THE subscribers to the capital stock of the "Memphis and St. Louis Transportation Company" are hereby notified that a call of twenty-five (25) per cent of said stock is made, to be paid on or before the

15TH OF JULY.

At the office of the Secretary and Treasurer, No. 276 Front street, up stairs. By order of the Board of Directors.

A. L. CUMMINS,

jy2 Secretary and Treasurer.

CALL FOR STOCK.

THE subscribers to the capital stock of the Shelby County Agricultural, Mechanical and Horticultural Society are hereby notified that a call of 20 per cent. of said stock is made to be paid on or before July 15th, proximo, at 12 o'clock m., at the Savings' Bank of Memphis.

By order of the Board of Directors,

LEON TROUSDALE, Secretary.

Memphis, June 24, 1869. je25

PROFESSIONAL.

J. E. R. RAY. JNO. W. SMITH.

RAY & SMITH, ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

Office—No. 33 Union Street,

MEMPHIS, - - - TENNESSEE. aug1

HENRY B. POLK, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Brownsville, Tenn.

PROMPT attention paid to collections on notes, book accounts, etc., in Haywood, Lauderdale, Madison and adjoining counties in West Tennessee.

Refers to Judge Henry G. Smith, Memphis, Tennessee. aug3

WATERING PLACES.

BAILEY'S SPRINGS,

LAUDERDALE COUNTY, ALA.,

THE most efficient waters in the world in the cure of

Dropsy, Scrofula, Dyspepsia, Diseases peculiar to Females, General Debility and all diseases of the Skin and Kidneys,

Now ready for the reception of visitors. Inducements to families for THE SEASON. The rates for board: $15 per week; $50 per month. For further information or circulars, address

ELLIS & CO., Proprietors,

Bailey's Springs, Ala., May 18, 1869. my18

BLANK BOOKS of every description made by DALTON & PRICE, under Commercial Hotel.

SCHOOLS.

PATAPSCO FEMALE INSTITUTE, NEAR BALTIMORE, MD

In full operation, with a complete corps of Teachers and Professors.

[illegible] Pupils from nineteen different States, South and Southwest, now present.

Location beautiful, convenient, retired, and perfectly healthy.

School rates, number of pupils limited, and charges more moderate than the few institutions of the same class in cities and elsewhere.

Term begins Second Thursday in September next. Address the principal,

ROBERT H. ARCHER,

jy8 Ellicott's Mills, Md.

State Female College,

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

THE Fall Session of this well-known Boarding and Day School will commence on

Monday, 13th of September, next.

For catalogues and all other information address Rev. C. COLLINS, D. D., President. aug8

Kentucky Military Institute,

(Six Miles South of Frankfort.)

COL. R. T. P. ALLEN, Superintendent

Assisted by an Able Faculty.

The 26th Academical year of this Institute will begin

On Monday, September 6, 1869,

TERMS—Three hundred and fifty dollars ($350) per Academical year of 40 weeks.

For special information, address Colonel R. T. P. ALLEN, Superintendent, Farmdale, Franklin county, Ky. 1622

ARMOUR INSTITUTE,

271 Madison Street.

THE Fall Session will open on WEDNESDAY, September 1, 1869.

Circulars procured from the Book Store of Henry Wade, 39 Main street, Mr. Benson's Music store, 317 Main street, and at the Institute.

Mrs. Emily B. ARMOUR, Principal.

E. WITZMAN, Professor of Modern Languages and Music. aug8

Stamps Academy FOR YOUNG LADIES,

No. 404 Carondelet Street,

NEW ORLEANS.

THE Fall Session will commence on the 1st of September. This institution is thoroughly organized, and offers the best advantages of female education.

Refer to Major C. S. Severson and H. T. Ellett, Esq., Memphis. MARY D. STAMPS,

aug11 Principal.

Haile's English and Classical School for Boys.

FALL SESSION opens Wednesday, September 1st, at No. [illegible] Third street. For circulars call at [illegible] Madison street.

aug8 A. J. HAILE, Principal.

MEDICAL COLLEGE Of Memphis.

Session 1869-70.

THE regular Lectures of this Institution will begin

Friday, October 15, 1869,

AND END IN MARCH, 1870.

Faculty:

ALEXANDER ERSKINE, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women.

BENJ. W. AVENT, M. D., Professor of the Principles and Practice of Surgery.

ALFRED H. VOORHIES, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica, Therapeutics and of Opthalmology.

RICHARD B. MAURY, M. D., Professor of the Principles and Practice of Medicine.

DUDLEY D. SAUNDERS, M. D., Professor of Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy.

J. JOSEPH WILLIAMS, M. D., Professor of Physiology and Pathology.

ALEXANDER RIVES, M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Toxicology.

GUSTAVUS B. THORNTON, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

For any further information in reference to the school, application may be made to ALEXANDER ERSKINE, Dean.

Memphis, July 16, 1869. jy18

Science Hill Female Academy,

SHELBYVILLE, KY.

THIS Institution has been in successful operation for more than forty-four years, and was never more thoroughly and efficiently organized than at present.

The Ninetieth Session will open on MONDAY, September 6, 1869.

For catalogues, or special information, address Mrs. JULIA A. TEVIS, Principal.

aug10d&w

COLUMBIA FEMALE INSTITUTE

MAURY COUNTY, TENNESSEE.,

CHARTERED with College powers and privileges by the Legislature of the State of Tennessee.

RT. REV. C. T. QUINTARD, - - - Visitor,
REV. GEORGE BECKETT, - - - Rector,
MRS. S. N. MARTIN, - - - - Principal,

Assisted by a full and effective corps of experienced teachers.

The Fall Term will begin Monday, September 6, 1869. For circulars, address Rev. Geo. Beckett, Columbia, Tennessee. jy17

The University of Mississippi

OPENS on the 13th of September next, with the same Faculty as heretofore. It has been in operation long enough for the public to have tested its merits.

Its extensive and costly apparatus for the illustration of the sciences; its magnificent cabinet of shells and minerals and those of the State survey; a library of choice books; commodious rooms (rent free), and now undergoing thorough repair; its healthful location and accessibility; its religious privileges—regular service in five churches in town and with churches being represented in the Faculty; the high tone and moral character of the surrounding population, and its unparalleled cheapness should commend it to the patronage of those who have sons to educate, especially Memphis and the surrounding country. North Mississippi has long enjoyed a heavy business intercourse with Memphis. We open our halls of learning to her sons!

TERMS, IN ADVANCE.

Tuition in Literary Department, for annual session ... $50 00
" in Law Department ... 50 00
For fuel, &c; deposit for damages, &c ... 23 00

Board—private messing is abolished. The Trustees design employing a steward to purchase and prepare provisions, at actual cost, the students furnishing the means. Board, in private families, washing and lights at moderate rates.

No new student will hereafter be admitted free of tuition.

The Preparatory Department continued.

Text-books furnished at a small advance on cost.

J. M. HOWRY, Secretary of the Board.

Oxford, July 24, 1869. jy24

Brinkley Female College,

South Terminus of DeSoto Street,

MEMPHIS, - - - TENN.,

Will Open its Second Session 1st September.

Terms for Five Months, Positively in Advance:

For all branches of English, Latin, Greek, French, Spanish, German and Italian ... $30 00
For Harp, Guitar and Piano Music, Vocal and Instrumental ... 30 00
For Board, with Furnished Room, Fuel, Lights, Washing and Towels ... 125 00

No incidentals or deductions.

No Books or Stationery furnished except for cash.

REV. J. D. MEREDITH,

jy25 President.

CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL

Union Street, Memphis, Tenn.

REV. R. F. LARRABEE, A. M., Principal.
(An Assistant to be employed.)
LAMBERT MAY, Professor Modern Languages.
MISS DONNA HILL, Principal Primary School.

THIS popular school opens its next session September 1st, and will afford

SUPERIOR FACILITIES

For boys to acquire a thorough Classical and Commercial education. Circulars, giving particulars, may be had at the book-stores.

R. J. MORGAN, J. F. SMITHWICK, R. W. BLEW,

jy25 Board of Visitors.

ST LOUIS UNIVERSITY.

The Fortieth Annual Session OF STUDIES IN THE ST. LOUIS UNIVERSITY

WILL open Monday, September 6, 1869. The Course of Studies offers every facility for acquiring a thorough Classical and Commercial education.

References:

Messrs. Jones, Brown & Co., Commission Merchants.
Messrs. Brown & Griffin, Attorneys.
Colonel M. Magevney.

For Catalogues, etc., address

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